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The North Carolinian.

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THE NORTH CAROLINIAN POWER JOB PRINTING ESTABLISHMENT
Is supplied with all the requisites for doing first-class Job Printing business, and is prompt to execute Wedding Cards, Visiting Cards, Business Cards, Ball Cards, Fancy Show Cards, Posters, Handbills, Programmes, Billheads, Dodgers, Bills of Fare, Wine Cards, Law Cases and Forms, Statements, Pamphlets, Circulars, Books, etc., in the latest and most modern style and at the lowest prices. Orders by mail will receive prompt attention.

WORKINGMEN'S WAGES.

MARKED INCREASE IN THE PAST TWENTY-EIGHT YEARS.

Society Vitally Concerned in Maintaining a Rate of Earnings Which Shall Keep Up the American Standard of Living and Avert Enormous Evils.

Some facts and figures of more than ordinary interest to workingmen, social reformers and economic students are contained in a bulletin recently issued by the Massachusetts Bureau of Labor Statistics. The figures embody a comparison between the wages paid in 1870 and 1898 in Boston in eighteen selected trades, and the average wages paid in the same years in the same trades in twelve cities of the United States. The following is the table:

	Boston.		Average 12 U. S. cities.	
Trades.	1870.	1898.	1870.	1898.
Blacksmiths..	$3.00	$2.75	$2.43	$2.43
" helpers	1.56	2.76	1.42	1.52
Boilermakers.	2.15	2.13	2.25	2.56
" helpers	1.20	1.45	1.41	1.54
Bricklayers..	3.33	3.40	3.15	3.51
Cabinetmakers	2.47	2.62	2.14	2.29
Carpenters ..	2.13	2.54	2.36	2.52
Compositors..	2.25	2.62	2.52	2.81
Hod carriers.	1.77	1.96	1.75	2.00
Iron molders.	3.18	2.58	2.60	2.69
" helpers	1.65	1.61	1.55	1.58
Machinists ..	2.47	2.47	2.30	2.41
" helpers	1.15	1.70	1.31	1.35
Painters	2.26	2.55	2.22	2.60
Patternmakers	3.50	2.80	2.70	2.90
Plumbers....	2.88	3.27	2.74	3.15
Stonecutters..	3.37	2.94	3.07	3.23
Teamsters ...	1.62	2.09	1.58	1.88

Among the eighteen trades six have suffered a reduction in wages since 1870, while twelve show an increase. It is noticeable that the reductions have occurred, with but one exception, in trades associated with the iron industry. The concentration of that industry in other parts of the country since 1870 will account for the decrease in wages in these trades in Boston. In the twelve other trades Boston shows a substantial increase in the rate of wages paid.

For the twelve other cities of the United States which serve as the basis of comparison there has been an advance of wages in all but two cases, and in neither of these has there been a reduction in 1898 as compared with 1870. Had the comparison being made in 1895, after one full year of industrial paralysis following the tariff tinkering of the Cleveland administration, a very different showing must have resulted.

The important connection between the rate of wages and the standard of living is well emphasized by the Massachusetts bulletin above quoted:

"The more this matter of the standard of living is examined, the clearer it is seen that it touches the prosperity and welfare, not merely of the worker, but of society itself. The moral evils which flow from a low standard of living are obvious. It is not quite so obvious, but equally true, that it fosters economic evils as well. . . . It is for the general advantage that commodities shall be produced at low cost, and shall be cheap and plenty. It is for nobody's advantage that earnings shall be low. A low wage level does not mean low cost of production. The two things should be sharply discriminated."

It is the favorite contention of the advocates of unrestricted competition in all commodities that the rate of wages must bow to the inexorable law of supply and demand, and that Governments have nothing to do with the standard of living. Protectionists maintain the contrary and contend that there can be no general prosperity where labor is not liberally paid and where a low standard of living is for that reason compulsory. It would seem that some of the free traders of England are not so certain of the soundness of their pet theory as they used to be, and that the subject of unrestricted competition in labor and the evils resulting therefrom is claiming attention at their hands. Not long ago the London County Council took the matter up, and as the result of its investigations submitted a report in which the following occurs:

When a Board of Poor Law Guardians finds itself rescuing from starvation, out of the poor rate, women actually employed by one of its contractors to make up workhouse clothing, at wages insufficient to keep body and soul together, even the most vigorous economist would admit that something was wrong. The London County Council, responsible as it is for the health of the people of London, declines to use its position as employer deliberately to degrade that health by paying wages obviously and flagrantly insufficient for maintenance, even if competition drives wages down to that pitch. The economic heretics, in fact, are not the Council, but those who, in flat defiance of Adam Smith, McCulloch, Mills and Marshall alike, persist in assuming that there is some obligatory "law" that the pressure of competition ought, without interference from man, to be allowed so to act as to degrade the whole standard of life of the whole community.

Commenting on this impressive presentment the Philadelphia Press remarks:

"This is a stinging indictment of the Free-Traders and the advocates of unrestricted competition, and it comes from a city where the effects of their theories can be seen at the worst. It is encouraging to know, however, that facts are being recognized in England and that public opinion is making itself felt. It will not help the British workingman but make the American workingman more secure to know that the English public is coming to understand the value of maintaining the standard of living of the working classes."

In protected America, more than in any other country of the world, the standard of living is considered a question of paramount importance by all save Free-Traders. In no other country is the standard of living so high as in the United States, because in no other country are the principles of Protection so wisely and so effectively applied.

Diplomatic.

Little Dot—"Mamma, I was playing with your best tea set while you were away, an' when you bring it out for company you'll be shocked, 'cause you'll think one of the cups has a hair in it, but it isn't a hair."

Mamma—"What is it?"

Little Dot—"It's only a crack."—Boston Journal.

THE WISER POLICY.

Precisely the Opposite to That Which Free Traders Have Advocated.

"Manchester merchants, who once declared that the manufacture of cotton goods in the United States would never be of much importance, now buy our clothes to ship to India and China," said Theodore Search, President of the National Association of Manufacturers. The Manchester merchants were not the only persons who declared that we could never manufacture cotton goods in this country. Our own free traders were even more insistent on this point than were our rivals across the sea. Their contention was that the wiser policy for us would be to raise raw cotton, send it to England to be manufactured, and import from that country what cotton cloth we needed. Over and over again they pointed out to their own satisfaction the "folly" of trying to "establish" an industry. Their theory was and is that industries ought to establish themselves, however adverse the circumstances, or go by the board.

The results which have come from our policy of maintaining a protective tariff to establish industries ought, long ago, to have shattered their theories forever. But the free traders are safe from any embarrassment consequent upon conviction of error. Their theories will never be shattered by any fusillade of facts. The old saying that "a man convinced against his will is of the same opinion still" exactly fits their case. Meanwhile the people of the country go on enjoying the prosperity which has resulted from the policy of protection and pay little attention to the out-of-date free traders or to their dreams or theories.

Not in Sight.

"What are you looking for mate?"

"Trying to make out the Yankee colors among that fleet of freighters."

"Then you'll have to look farther; they're are all foreigners."

Industrial Conditions.

An Associated Press dispatch recently sent out from Pittsburg said:

"There is not a mill, factory or workshop in this district that can be found with idle men. Every mill and factory is overflowed with orders, and the manufacturers in general are compelled to make extensive arrangements to supply the demand. Orders are being delayed and customers in foreign countries are piling in all kinds of complaints, and using every means possible to induce manufacturers to ship their orders. The manufacturers say that never in the history of this gigantic iron and glass centre was the demand for iron and glass so great, and this demand is such that those who are pressing the orders cannot be supplied."

Here is a description of industrial conditions under a protective tariff. All sections of the country tell the same story. Compare the situation with that which existed under the free trade Wilson-Gorman bill. Further comment is hardly needed as to the respective industrial effects of protection and free trade.

Money Talks.

Before the enactment of the Dingley law, the tin plate industry in this country was prostrated. American dealers were obliged to go to Europe for that commodity, and before it reached the hands of the consumer it became expensive because of the cost of trans-Atlantic transportation and the fact that the manufacturers had a corner on the market. We were told by the free traders that tin plate could not be manufactured in the United States in quality and quantity that would meet the demand. But American capital and American ingenuity have been equal to the emergency, and we now find the making of tin plate among the leading industries of the country.

The men who are earning fifty-four dollars a week will not agree with the free traders that the Dingley tariff has been of no benefit to the tin plate industry. Money talks, and that is what the employes of the tin plate manufactories are earning.—Trenton (N. J.) Gazette.

Miss the Point.

Henry Clay was the great champion of the protective principle, in his day. Under it the country has always prospered—it is prospering to-day, under it. It does not foster nor build up trusts; it cannot do that, because it creates competition and not combination. The truth of the matter is, that, for some reason, best known to themselves, the so-called Democrats and free traders miss the point.—Norwalk (Conn.) Reflector.

Incandescent Gas-Light.

The action of the mantle or wick-like appendage of these burners has been lately investigated. The high illuminating power of the oxides composing the mantle is now attributed to catalytic or surface action of one of the constituents called cerin. This earth promotes combustion or burning by its mere presence, and its action is supposed to increase the absolute temperature of the flame, and consequently the light-giving power of the mantle heated by it. There is but a small amount of cerin in the mantle, but enough to have this effect. The principal constituent is thoria, which operates to give a very fine fiber, or state of division of the mantle. This new theory relegates to the background the former doctrine of luminescence as applied to the case in question.

THE PASSING OF KASKASKIA.

The First Capital of Illinois Washed Away by the Mississippi River.

The last vestige of what was once the city of Kaskaskia, the first capital of the state of Illinois and the metropolis of the west, will have disappeared in the Mississippi within a few days. There are now only a few hundred feet of the old corporate limits of the town left, and the land is fast caving into the Mississippi.

Ever since the Mississippi river cut through the peninsula above the old town in 1882 and formed a junction with the Kaskaskia or Okaw river, eight miles above the place where it originally emptied into the Mississippi, the waters have been washing away the land upon which the town stood, until now the last trace of the historic old place has almost disappeared.

The residence of Governor Bond, the first governor of the state of Illinois, was washed into the river about three years ago, and all the old buildings, with their quaint, old-fashioned French colonial architecture, have one by one followed the Bond residence, till now a few ruins overhanging the brink of the river are all that remain of what was once a city of 15,000 people, the capital first of a territory and later of a state.

The church of Kaskaskia was torn down and removed several years ago, and last fall the ground upon which it once stood was washed away. The old graveyards, of which there were three, are gone. They originally contained thousands of Kaskaskia's dead, most of whom were disinterred and removed to a new cemetery on the bluffs opposite the old town. Through the efforts of ex-Senator Rickert, who introduced a bill for that purpose in the Illinois Legislature they now rest where the waters cannot reach them, but many were left behind and washed out by the river.

The passing of Kaskaskia closes an epoch in the history of the west, for with its disappearance the most important landmarks of French colonization in the middle west will have disappeared.

Monkeys at Gibralta".

Gibraltar is noted for the monkeys which live there. Visitors watch for them by the hour and they may not appear, yet occasionally in full daylight they will cross the walls and roof surrounding the old cemetery from the Alameda gardens, where they go to drink at the fountain. A dozen years ago these monkeys, or Barbary apes, were quite numerous, but there are less than fifty now.

The present English governor of Gibraltar has a tank fixed and kept filled with water, at which the monkeys drink, and they regularly visit it twice a day.

A subaltern tells an amusing story concerning this colony of animals. About two years ago some officers managed to detach a small monkey from its fellows at the drinking trough and kept it for a fortnight in captivity. Then, for reasons of their own, they thought well to restore it. So they took the little beast back to the drinking trough early one morning before the others had arrived and watched it in ambush. Presently the monkey colony came, reconnoitered and observing the truant—as they evidently considered him—he'd a consultation. After much chattering two of the largest apes approached the returned wanderer, who appeared petrified with fear, seized him by his arms, and, apparently strangling him, threw him over the precipice beneath the signal station, evidently in revenge as a deserter.—Chicago News.

Office Boy Got His Job Back.

Owing to the illness of his regular boy, a young doctor engaged a new lad named Tommy Jones. Tommy was a jewel, and when Joe, the first page boy, was quite well again the doctor was loath to let Tommy go.

But Joe wanted to come back to his pleasant berth, and pleaded with his former employer. A new way out of the dilemma seemed to present itself, for the doctor said: "Joe, if you can put the other boy out you can get your job back."

"Do you mean that I must lick him?"

"That's about it."

"All right, sir."

When Dr. M——returned to his surgery that night he met a sight he never bargained for. The glass in the door was smashed to atoms, a marble clock on the mantelpiece was minus dial, glass and hands, while a handsome chair reposed on three legs. But Joe was in victorious possession, nursing a swollen cheek.

"Tommy's gone, sir," he said, with a grin.—Weekly Telegraph.

Room at the Table.

At a recent banquet given in Rochester two of the expected guests were unable to be present. The order of seating happened to be such that a particularly jovial and companionable gentleman sat with one of the vacant chairs on each side of him. The empty chairs and first course of oysters were left in place for some time, in case the expected guests arrived. The solitary gentleman, therefore, could move neither to the right nor to the left, but amiably beamed throughout the repast, seemingly none the worse for his enforced isolation. After the banquet some one innocently asked him:

"How did you enjoy yourself, old chap?"

"First rate," he replied, briskly enough. "I sat next to a couple of fellows who weren't there."—Rochester Herald.

Mr. Reed and Mr. Choate.

At a dinner party at which Speaker Reed and Ambassador Choate were present, the latter spoke of his share in drawing up the new constitution of New York. He said that was a noble document, and in no part was he so much interested as that which prohibited the members of the New York assembly from accepting passes from railroads. In conclusion he said: "I am happy to say that never in my life did I ride on a railroad pass." One of the members of the dinner party looked at Choate with hearty admiration, and said: "Well, I wish I could say that." Speaker Reed looked at the speaker in his whimsical way for a moment, and then solemnly said: "Well, why don't you? Choate did."—The Argonaut.

OUR FORCES TAKE MALOLOS

Insurgents Run and Evacuate the City Before General MacArthur's Advance.

ENEMY IN FULL RETREAT

Aguinaldo and His Cabinet Sought Safety For Themselves by Flight.

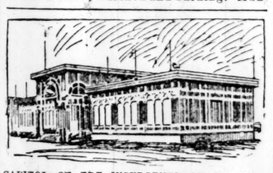
The Last Bivouac of the Troops Before the Big Battle—Filipinos Give Way Before the Resistless Advance of the Americans, Fire the City and Flee Northward—Rebels Met With a Heavy Loss—Our Casualties Light—Country Looks as Though It Had Been Swept by a Cyclone—Awful Condition of the People

MANILA, Philippine Islands (By Cable).—Malolos, the Filipino capital, was captured on Friday after a sharp fight.

Aguinaldo escaped and is now retreating into the interior.

The battle was begun early in the morning by General MacArthur's division, which forded the river and moved on the insurgent intrenchments.

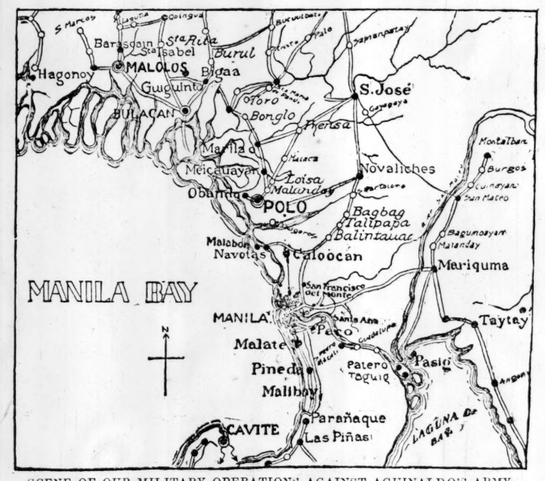
The rebels fought fiercely for a time, but nothing could withstand the rushes of our enthusiastic troops. The natives were driven out of their trenches. Aguinaldo could not be taken.



CAPITOL OF THE INSURGENTS AT MALOLOS.

dreds of pigs are to be seen eagerly searching for food.

Bodies of dead Filipinos are stranded in the shallows of the river or lying in the jungle where they crawled to die or were left in the wake of the hurriedly retreating army. These bodies give forth a horrible odor, but there is no time now to bury them.



SCENE OF OUR MILITARY OPERATIONS AGAINST AGUINALDO'S ARMY.
(The map shows the capital of the insurgents, Malolos, and the towns which have been captured by United States forces while on their way from Manila to subdue the Filipinos.)

The rebels burned the city and simultaneously evacuated it.

General MacArthur was met with strong opposition, the rebels resisting desperately, but losing heavily. General Hale's brigade advanced north from the water works and drove the left wing of the enemy across.

The United States troops rested Thursday night in the jungle, about a mile and a quarter from Malolos. The day's advance began at 2 o'clock and covered a distance of about two and a half miles beyond the Guiguinto River, along the railroad. The brunt of the battle was on the right of the track, where the enemy was apparently concentrated.

The First Nebraska, First South Dakota and Tenth Pennsylvania regiments encountered them intrenched on the border of the woods, and the Americans, advancing across the open, suffered a terrific fire for half an hour.

Four of the Nebraska regiment were killed and thirty were wounded. Ten men of the Dakota regiment were wounded and one of the Pennsylvanians was killed.

The Americans finally drove the Filipinos back. Although there were three lines of strong entrenchments along the track, the enemy made scarcely any defence there. General MacArthur and his staff were walking on the track, abreast of the line, with everything quiet, when suddenly they received a shower of bullets from sharpshooters in trees and on housetops, but these were speedily dislodged.

The enemy's loss was apparently small, the jungle affording them such protection that the Americans were unable to see them, and in firing were guided only by the sound of the Filipino shot. The American artillery was handicapped for the same reason.

The provision train was delayed by broken bridges, but the stores of grain and flocks of ducks in the locality furnished ample forage. The hospital work is remarkably efficient, as it has been throughout the whole campaign. The telegraphers keep abreast of the line and maintain constant connection with the city.

The country between Marilao and Manila presents a picture of desolation. Smoke is curling from hundreds of ash-heaps, while trees and fences torn by shrapnel are to be seen everywhere. The general appearance of the country is as if it had been swept by a cyclone.

The inhabitants who fled from Marilao and Meycauayan left in such a panic that in most of the deserted houses our soldiers found money and valuables spread out on tables, and in the rooms were trunks containing other property of value.

They were not molested by our soldiers, but the Chinese, who slip in between the armies, are looting when they can and have taken possession of several houses, over which they raised Chinese flags, some of which were torn down.

The roads are strewn with furniture and clothing dropped in flight by the Filipinos. The only people remaining behind are a few aged persons, too infirm to escape. They camp beside the ruins of their former homes and beg passers-by for assistance. Most of them are living on the generosity of our soldiers, who give them portions of their rations. The Filipinos' dogs cower in the bushes, terrified and barking. Hun-

For Loss of His Foot, $25,000.

The jury in the suit of Professor Joseph Hesse, a prominent organist of Providence, R. I., against the St. John Street Railway Company at St. John, N. B., for $100,000 damages for personal injuries entailing the loss of a foot, returned a verdict of $25,000 for the plaintiff.

Amateur Matador Gored to Death.

At an amateur bullfight given at the town of Pojos, Mexico, the matador, Rafael Longorio, a well-known merchant, was gored to death by a vicious bull. A large crowd witnessed the fatal accident.

The Fight in Bolivia.

The Federalists, or insurgents, in the insurrection in Bolivia have occupied the city of Cochabamba, capital of the department of the same name, and General Alonzo, the President, has returned with the Government troops to Oruro, his base of operations.

Died at One Hundred and Nineteen.

Michael Shea is dead in Indianapolis, Ind., at the advanced age of 119. He was born in Ireland and was a friend of Daniel O'Connell. Shea was married when he was fifty-eight years old and leaves children

ST. REGIS INDIANS REVOLT.

Riot on the Canadian Reservation in Which the Police Were Beaten.

OTTAWA, Ont. (Special).—For the past five years the Indians of St. Regis Reserve have been agitating the re-establishment of old customs, among them being that of electing their own chiefs. They are determined to revive their old system of electing a council of twelve chiefs for life. A few days ago a third attempt was made by Dominion officials to elect five chiefs for three years under the provisions of the Indian acts.

Two Dominion policemen were sent from Ottawa to assist Indian Agent Long with the election. When they reached the village school, where the poll was to be taken, they found it surrounded by over 200 angry Indians, who refused to admit the authorities, and a general fight ensued. The police were kicked and clubbed by the young bucks and forced to run for their lives. The agent was seized and locked up in the schoolhouse.

The officers state that one-third of the Indians were from the American reserve at Hogansburg, N. Y. A sufficient force has been sent to insure the carrying out of the law.

Secretary McLean, of the Indian Department, states that the trouble has been caused by American St. Regis Indians, who elect their chiefs for life, and are persuading the Canadian Indians to do the same. Much trouble is anticipated in the attempt to enforce the law.

MERRIAM IS INDEPENDENT.

Director of the Census Has Full Power to Make All Appointments.

WASHINGTON, D. C. (Special).—Attorney-General Griggs has advised the Secretary of the Interior that the act of Congress approved March 3, 1899, providing for the taking of the twelfth census, makes the operations of the Director of the Census

WILLIAM RUSH MERRIAM.
(The Director of the Twelfth Census.)

independent in all respects save in the matter of accounts, which are made subject to the regulations of the Secretary of the Interior.

Under this ruling the Director is authorized to make all appointments, to perfect plans for the taking of the census, to rent quarters, to make contracts and to perform all other acts necessary to the carrying out of the law, independent of the Secretary of the Interior.

Three Lives Lost in a Wreck.

The steamer Rowena Lee sank in the Mississippi River a few days ago near Tyler, Mo. Three lives were lost. These three were M. T. Kelly, the mail clerk; Mrs. Chambers, a passenger, and an unknown colored woman. The Ora Lee was near the scene of the wreck when the steamer sank and rescued all the other passengers, as well as the crew.

A General Anarchist Assembly.

The Dutch Anarchists have decided to hold an international assembly coincident with the peace conference at The Hague, Holland, to which all of the foreign Anarchist chiefs, notably Sebastian Faure, will be invited. They say their aim is to pass a resolution approving universal disarmament and the abolition of standing armies.

Negotiating a Commercial Treaty.

Negotiations for a commercial treaty between the United States and France, it is said, are progressing harmoniously.

Newsy Gleanings.

The oil fever has reached Vigo County, Indiana, and farm property is being sought after.

The work of surveying the line of the Kow Loon-Canton Railway in China has been started.

Italy's budget for the year is now expected to be a surplus instead of a deficit in the revenues.

The task of taking the census of 1900 will require about 45,000 persons. Work will be begun in July.

Suits to millions of dollars' worth of property in the heart of Sioux City, Iowa, were decided adversely to the claimants.

THE NEWS EPITOMIZED.

Washington Items.

The War Department has ordered General Shafter, in command of the Department of California, to muster out all enlisted men of the First New York Volunteer Infantry now at the Presidio of San Francisco and in the United States General Hospital on that reservation.

Acting Postmaster-General Heath has cabled the postal authorities at Manila to forward all confiscated mail coming into their possession to Washington, where it will be placed in the Dead Letter Office.

Japan is about to build a railroad the length of the island of Formosa, and the Formosan Government has asked for the appropriation of $20,000,000 United States gold for its construction and the improvement of Kelung Harbor. The road will be 175 miles long, and Consul Davidson calls attention to the needs for rails and rolling stock which may be supplied from American sources.

Commander J. M. Forsythe has been assigned to the command of the Baltimore, now on the Manila station, vice Captain Dyer who has been invalided home.

The President appointed Colonel Edwin V. Sumner, of the Seventh Cavalry, to be Brigadier-General in the regular army. General Sumner will immediately retire. Sumner was a Brigadier-General of Volunteers.

The State Department has granted provisional recognition to several foreign Consuls in Cuba, Porto Rico, and the Philippines.

Attorney-General Griggs has decided that the application of the Commercial Cable Company to land cables in Cuba and Porto Rico could not be granted.

In answer to a letter from the Paymaster General of the Army, requesting a decision as to the class of enlisted men of the regular army entitled to the benefits of extra pay on discharge from the army, Comptroller Tracewell of the Treasury has decided that the men who enlisted "for the war only," and are entitled to extra pay, are those who went in after the Act of April 26, 1898, which authorized the increase of the regular army.

The Acting Postmaster General at Washington has issued an order abolishing the Cuban military postal service and providing for a separate system.

Domestic.

The Massachusetts Senate has rejected unanimously the resolution reported by the Committee on Federal Relations expressing confidence in the National Administration and in Senators Hoar and Lodge. The resolution was regarded as a piece of foolishness and for this reason was rejected.

Acting-Governor Worthington, of Kentucky, refused to grant a pardon in the case of James Downey, who is serving a short term in the penitentiary for manslaughter. The pardon was asked by a delegation of women, headed by Mrs Bradley, the wife of the Governor.

John Wells, aged eighty-three years, a well-to-do farmer of Westerfield, Conn., who has been spending the winter in Meriden at the home of his daughter, Mrs. Hiram Yate, was instantly killed by a southbound passenger train on the New York, New Haven and Hartford Railroad. Mr. Wells leaves three sons, one being the Rev. Clayton Wells, of Taunton, Mass., and two daughters.

The jury in the case of Samuel J. Kennedy, tried in the Criminal branch of the Supreme Court in New York City for the murder of Dolly Reynolds at the Grand Hotel brought in a verdict of guilty of murder in the first degree.

Mrs. Annie Scott, forty years old, of New York City was scolded by her husband for drinking. An hour later she committed suicide by drinking carbolic acid.

Former United States Senator George Gray, of Delaware, has been sworn in by Judge Bradford in the United States Court at Wilmington, Del., as Judge of the Third Judicial Circuit.

Claude Holliday, one of the mail clerks injured in the Santa Fe wreck at Lang, Kan., in 1897, just has settled with the company at Topoka. He received $11,500, said to be the largest sum ever paid a mail clerk by a railroad for injuries sustained in a wreck.

William Fisher, aged thirty-five years, was killed by electricity while standing in front of the plumbing establishment of W. I. Poole, at Harrisburg, Penn. He came in touch with an electric light wire as he leaned forward to light a match and received the full force of the current.

Frederick T. Clark shot his wife at the home of his mother-in-law, Mrs. Richard Moyne at McKeesport, Penn., and then killed himself. The shooting was the result of jealousy. The couple had not been living together for some time, and Mrs. Clark had applied for a divorce because of Clark's alleged neglect and drunkenness.

Henry Sanderson, a young farmer of Jackson County, Kan., in a fit of jealousy, shot and killed Mrs. John Fleisher in an attempt to kill Mada Fleisher, the young daughter who had jilted Sanderson.

J. F. Bully, an employe of the Postoffice at Toledo, Ohio, was caught in the act of stealing money from the mails and placed under arrest. Bully is a well-known musician, and choir leader. Money has been disappearing from the Toledo office for years, and the aggregate sum was large. He was trapped by means of marked coins.

Lightning struck M. E. Howerton's barn at Oakville, Ky., killing Robert Penrod and dangerously injuring Mr. Howerton. The barn and all its contents were destroyed.

Henry Rothburt, a prisoner in the Tombs, New York City, awaiting trial for petty larceny, committed suicide by jumping from the balcony of the fourth tier of cells to the courtyard below. Rothburt was sixty-five years old.

Foreign.

The French Chamber of Deputies has adopted the last articles of the Financial bill, and the budget as a whole was adopted by a vote of 464 to 46.

The lower house of the Danish Parliament has voted a credit to send a cruiser to China in connection with Denmark's commercial projects there.

A paper in Paris, France, has published a dispatch from Copenhagen, Denmark saying there is a plot to dethrone the Czar, and it is said that the Czar's mother is implicated, the object of the conspirators being, according to the dispatch, to take advantage of the Czar's ill health and confide the Government to his uncle.

Llewellyn W. Longstaff, a member of the Royal Geographical Society, London, has contributed $125,000 toward the fund being raised by the British Association and the Royal Society for the British Antarctic Expedition, which will co-operate with the German Antarctic Expedition in exploration next year, though each will take a different route.

The sealing steamer Aurora, Captain Abraham Keene, arrived at St. John's, N. F., from the Icefields with 24,000 seals, a full load. The sealers Leopard and Algerine followed her with full loads.

The London Daily Mail has received news of the terrible fate of Lieutenant Bell, a British officer with the Belgian troops in the Congo Free State. He was captured by the natives in a fierce fight and was afterward killed and eaten.

Caroline Ansell, a girl inmate of the Wexford Lunatic Asylum, near London, was poisoned by a cake mailed to her by some undiscovered person. Layers of phosphorus were placed in the cake. Several inmates ate of it and all were made sick.

The National Zeitung, at Berlin, says that the German proposal for the partition of the Samoan Islands may be regarded as abandoned owing to the little response, particularly from Great Britain, received on the subject.

A Floral Corset For a Solon.

An incident of the morning session of the Wisconsin Assembly the other day was the presentation of an immense floral corset, tightly laced, to Assemblyman Daggett, author of the anti-tight lacing resolution. It was the gift of the young women of Watertown, and its appearance when brought in by the Sergeant-at-Arms was the signal for a demonstration. Mr. Daggett brushed the token off his desk to the floor.

Found a Twenty-Pound Gold Nugget.

A gold nugget weighing twenty and a half pounds avoirdupois has been found in a Western Australia gold field.

WAR BREAKS OUT IN SAMOA.

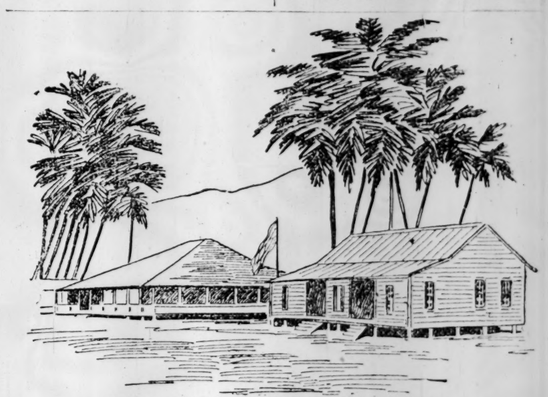
Mataafa's Followers Rise in a Rebellion Fostered by the Germans.

REBELS ATTACKED APIA.

British and American Warships Then Shelled the Town.

Many Rebels Killed by the Ships' Fire Into the Jungle—Villages Along the Coast Burned—German Consul Upholds Mataafa, Despite the British and American Admirals' Order Disbanding His Government—Feeling Against the Germans Bitter—Foreigners Leaving Samoa—Natives Kill an American Sentry and Three British Seamen.

APIA, Samoan Islands (By Cable).—The troubles growing out of the election of a King of Samoa have taken a more serious turn, and resulted in a bombardment of native villages along the shore by the United States cruiser Philadelphia, Admiral Kautz commanding, and the British cruisers Porpoise and Royalist. The bombardment has continued intermittently for over a week. Several villages have been burned, and there have been a number of casualties among the American and British sailors and marines. As yet it is impossible to estimate the number of natives killed or injured.



THE SUPREME COURT HOUSE AT APIA, SAMOA.

As Mataafa and his chiefs, constituting the provisional Government, continued to defy the treaty after the arrival of the Philadelphia Admiral Kautz summoned the various Consuls and the senior naval officers to a conference on board the Philadelphia, when the whole situation was carefully canvassed. The upshot was a resolution to dismiss the provisional Government, and Admiral Kautz issued a proclamation calling upon Mataafa and his chiefs to return to their homes.

Mataafa evacuated Mulinuu, the town he had made his headquarters, and went into the interior.

Herr Rose, the German Consul at Apia, issued a proclamation, supplementing the one he had issued several weeks before, upholding the provisional Government. As a result of this the Mataafans assembled in large force and besamed in the town.

The British cruiser Royalist brought the Malletoa prisoners from the Islands to which they had been transferred by the provisional Government. The Americans then fortified Mulinuu, where 2000 Malletoans took refuge. The rebels—the adherents of Mataafa—barricaded the roads

CHIEF MAUAI'A'A.
(One of the supporters of Mataafa.)

within the municipality and seized the British houses.

An ultimatum was then sent to them ordering them to evacuate and threatening them, in the event of refusal, with a bombardment.

This was ignored, and the rebels commenced an attack in the direction of the United States and British Consulates about half an hour before the time fixed for the bombardment. The Philadelphia, Porpoise, and Royalist opened fire upon the distant villages. There was great difficulty in locating the enemy, owing to the dense for-

Gunboat Machias Ordered to Guatemala.

The United States gunboat Machias has been ordered to Guatemala to investigate the reported arrest of six members of the recent expedition organized in Kansas City to go to Guatemala. They are said to be in danger of death.

No Georgia Peaches This Year.

At a meeting of the Georgia Fruit Growers' Association at Macon it was agreed that there would be no peaches for shipment from the State this year. The reason given is that the trees were injured by the recent freeze.

The Labor World.

Beer bottlers at Kansas City, Mo., have formed a union.

A branch of the National Building Trades Council has been formed at Colorado Springs, Col.

Unions of the various building crafts of Memphis, Tenn., are agitating the formation of a building trades council.

The striking miners in Arkansas and Indian Territory are still out and are firm for their demand for a restoration of wages.

During 1898 the Labor Commissioner of Seattle, Wash., found employment for 18,154 people, in addition to a large number sent to the hop fields to pick hops.

SCHLEY GETS HIS PROMOTION.

All the Officers Advanced to the Rank of Rear-Admiral Qualify.

WASHINGTON, D. C. (Special).—The Naval Board of Promotion, consisting of Rear-Admirals McNair, Howell and Howison, has completed its work and submitted its report. The board was convened to determine the qualifications of those officers recently advanced to the rank of Rear-Admiral, under the terms of the Naval Personnel bill. The report passes favorably on all the officers appointed, so that all question of their advancement is removed.

The list is as follows: Rear-Admirals George C. Remey, Norman H. Farquhar, John C. Watson, Henry B. Robeson, Winfield S. Schley, Silas Casey, William T. Sampson, Bartlett J. Cromwell, John W. Philip, Francis J. Higginson, Henry F. Picking, Frederick Rodgers, Louis Kempff and George W. Sumner.

In addition to this favorable action was taken on Captain Benjamin F. Day. The retirement of Rear-Admiral Robeson caused a vacancy which makes Captain Day a Rear-Admiral.

KANSAS MURDERER LYNCHED.

Thirty Masked Men Hang Him From a Railroad Bridge For Killing a Woman.

HOLTON, Kan. (Special).—Harry Sanderson, the young farmer who shot and killed Mrs. John Fleischer at Magotte, in Jackson County, while she was attempting to protect her niece, Meda, from his attack, was lynched by a mob of thirty men. Sanderson's object was to kill the niece, of whom he was jealous.

They went directly to Horr's Hotel, where Sanderson was in bed guarded by Deputy Sheriff Riggs. Arousing the landlord and his wife, the mob demanded the location of Sanderson's room. Horr refused to tell, but his wife told them to save her husband, who was threatened with death. Rushing upstairs, the mob forced the door of the room, overpowered the Deputy and bound the wounded prisoner, whose arm had been shattered by the accidental discharge of his shotgun after the death of Mrs. Fleischer.

Sanderson was taken to a bridge in the outskirts of the town, the rope with which he had been bound being used as a noose. The other end was securely fastened to the railing of the bridge.

He was picked up by a dozen men and thrown over the railing, where he slowly strangled. The body was found swinging from the bridge by Sheriff Haas and his deputies. It was cut down and brought to the city, where an inquest was held, the verdict being death at the hands of unknown persons.

SAT ON THE SAFETY VALVE.

A Locomotive Engineer Tries to Commit Suicide in a Novel Way.

TOLEDO, Ohio (Special).—Sebastian Mischler, engineer on a Columbus, Sandusky and Hocking train, attempted suicide at Sandusky in a novel manner. His engine had been run out of the roundhouse with a good head of steam and a hot fire under the boiler. He boarded it and then walked out on the run board and climbed on top of the boiler. He placed a board on top of the safety valve and sat on it. An employe heard escaping steam. He saw Mischler's situation, and he realized what the engineer was trying to do. He hastily pulled the fire from under the boiler. Mischler, with an oath, said to his rescuer:

"Let her blow up and I will go with her."

It is said that Mischler attempted to take his life in this manner, believing the railroad officials would never discover how the disaster occurred, and his father could then sue the company for damages.

FIVE BURNED TO DEATH.

Armour Felt Factory Destroyed and Employes Trapped in Upper Stories.

CHICAGO, Ill. (Special).—Five bodies have been taken out of the ruins of the Armour felt factory, which was destroyed by fire.

The dead are William Rickliski, John George, James Flanigan, William Gillson and Ella Hemmelwright.

All were employes and were trapped on the upper floors of the building. Ten persons were injured by jumping.

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CASTORIA

For Infants and Children.

The Kind You Have Always Bought

Bears the Signature of Chas. H. Fletcher.

The Mad Poet's Retort.

Many stories are told of McDonald Clarke, known 50 years ago in New York as the "Mad Poet," which show that he had a vein of great shrewdness, such as is often possessed by people who are counted insane.

One day he was seated at a table in a New York hotel quietly eating his simple dinner when two young men took their seats at the same table. They were not gentlemen in the best sense of the word, and it occurred to them that they might have some sport with the poor poet. Consequently one of them said in an unnecessarily clear tone:

"I have seen almost everything and everybody in New York except McDonald Clarke. I have a great admiration for his poems, and I would give a great deal to see the man."

When he paused, the mad poet leaned forward and said with evident gratification:

"Sir, I am McDonald Clarke, whom you say you wish to see."

The young man stared at him with much rudeness for a moment, and then, drawing a quarter from his pocket, he laid it on the poet's plate, saying, "That's for the sight!"

Clarke looked at the coin for an instant, and then, placing it in his pocket, he took out a "York shilling," 12½ cents. This he handed to the young man, saying gravely, "Children half price."—Youth's Companion.

You Can't Dodge Them

Did you ever try to dodge the rain-drops? Did not succeed very well, did you? It's just as useless to try to escape from the germs of consumption. You can't do it. They are about us on every hand and we are constantly taking them into our lungs.

Then why don't we all have this disease? Simply because these germs cannot gain a foothold in a strong throat and lungs. It's when these are weak that the germs master.

The body must be well supplied with fat. The danger comes when the blood is poor and the body is thin. If your cough does not yield, and your throat and lungs feel raw and sore, you should not delay another day. Take

Scott's Emulsion

of Cod-Liver Oil with Hypophosphites at once. It will heal the inflamed membranes and greatly strengthen them as well. The digestion becomes stronger, the appetite better and the weight increases. The whole body becomes well fortified and the germs of consumption cannot gain a foothold.

It's this nourishing, sustaining and strengthening power of SCOTT'S EMULSION that has made it of such value in all wasting and exhausting diseases.

50c. and $1.00, all druggists.

SCOTT & BOWNE, Chemists, New York.

Norfolk and Southern R. R.

Schedule in effect Oct. 19, 1898.

Norfolk & Southern R. R. Mail and Express trains, Southbound, daily (except Sundays) leave Elizabeth City, at 11.40, A. M., and 6.00, P. M., Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays. Northbound, daily, except Sundays, leave Elizabeth City at 2.45 P. M., and Tuesdays Thursdays and Saturdays at 9.30, A. M.

The trains arrive at and depart from the Norfolk & Western depot, Norfolk; connect at Norfolk with all Railand Steamer lines, and at Edenton with Steamer for Roanoke, Cashies Chowan and Scuppernong rivers; transfer teamers to Mackey's Ferry, thence by Norfolk & Southern R. R. to Pantego and Belhaven connecting with steamer Virginia Dare for Makeleyville, Aurora, Washington and all intermediate landings; also at Elizabeth City Monday and Wednesday for Roanoke Island, Ocracoke Oriental and Dewkern.

EASTERN CAROLINA DISPATCH AND OLD DOMINION LINE.

The steamer Neuse leaves Elizabeth City Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday at 6:00 P. M., for Newbern and Roanoke Island, connecting with the A. & N. C. R. R. for Goldsboro, Kinston and Morehead City, and with the W. & W. R. R. for Jacksonville, Wilmington, N. C. Tickets on sale at Elizabeth City Station to Roanoke Island, Ocracoke, Newberne, Oriental, Kinston, Goldsboro, Morehead City and Wilmington.

Daily all rail service between Elizabeth City and New York, Philadelphia, Baltimore and Norfolk.

Through cars ow rates and quicker time han by any other route.

Direct all goods to be shipped via Eastern Carolina Dispatch as follows: From Norfolk by Norfolk & Southern Railroad; Baltimore, by P. W. & B. R. R., President Street Station, Philadelphio, Pennsylvania R. R., Dock Street Station; New York, by Pennsylvania R. R. Pier 27 North River, and Old Dominion Line

For further information apply to M. H Snowden, Agent, Elizabeth City, or to the General Office of the Norfolk & Southern R. R Company, Norfolk, Va.

M. K. KING, Gen'l Man'r. H. C. HUDGINS, Gen'l Ft & Pass'r Ag

GEORGE W. BELL, Gun-Smith.

At the Old Stand on Road Street,

ELIZ. CITY, NORTH CAROLINA

W. H. Morris, Veterinary Surgeon.

Having made the Diseases of Horses a special study, is now devoting attention to their cure. He has had marked success in treating staggers, affections of the lungs, lock jaw, etc. He also treats all Domestic Animals.

Examinations at his office on Main street, Elizabeth City, N. C., FREE OF CHARGE.

F. H. ZIEGLER & BRO.,

Successors to John H Ziegler,

Dealers in all Kinds of

Undertakers' Supplies,

From the Cheapest to the Best. All telegrams promptly attended to.

CRAPES AND COOLING BOARDS

when desired. The finest Hearse in this section. Rosewood, Walnut, Cloth covered and Metallic Caskets a specialty The old stand on Ehringhaus Street.

All kinds of Cabinet Work done.

The North Carolinian

Published Every Thursday.

THE OFFICIAL ORGAN OF THE CITY

For terms and advertising rates see first page.

Communications relative to and of interest in the Albemarle District solicited from all quarters.

ACHIEVEMENTS OF PROTECTION.

A prominent manufacturer in a recent speech said: "The United States is no longer the world's market—the whole world is now our salesroom." Every one who has ever glanced at the figures of our foreign trade for 1898 and for the first months of 1899, and who has noticed, as every one must have done, the comparative extent of our import and export trade, must feel the truth of this remark. And recognizing its truth, they must surely admit, if not blinded by prejudice, that the Protective Tariff policy has been justified by its fruits.

The remark quoted above puts in a nutshell the achievements of Protection. Through it we have secured to the American producer the American market, the best market in the world; we have given employment to American labor; we have developed our home industries and have cheapened the cost of production until now we can, in a large and constanly growing number of cases, undersell all competitors and are in a fair way to capture the markets of the world.

NOTHING NEW.

In the year 1899 it is about the Democratic party that its well-wishers are asking questions like this:

Why should the Democrats waste their time and energies in futile bickerings that only serve to sow the seeds of discord and disintegration?

And like this:

Will the ears of the Democracy ever again move together and point forward?

The first of these agitated observers admonishes Bryan and Belmont and all others concerned that in the campaign of 1900 they will confront a solidly united party. "The Republicans always fall into line like soldiers when their party calls," it says.

A DEMOCRATIC QUANDARY.

It is hard for many of the members of the Democratic party to know what to do in the present juncture. They are not sure whether they ought to stick close to the Chicago platform or whether they may be permitted to drift to leeward of it. May Democrats are lying awake nights trying to decide whether they ought to go to the dollar dinner or the ten dollar one; whether they are to have a dinner of herbs where love is, or a stalled ox where hatred is.

ANOTHER DEMOCRATIC BLUNDER.

A mistake in the Revenue act will cost the State several thousand dollars. The law as it reads says that every banking institution shall pay $25 tax on a capital stock of $10,000 and $2 for each $1,000 in excess of $25,000. It should have been: "and $2 for each $1,000 of capital stock in excess of $10,000." The error is said to be due to carelessness or incompetence on the part of the legislative clerks.

A correspondent is right. There has never been a more flagrant violation of public faith than the action of the late Democratic Legislature on the Constitutional amendment. They promised the people that it they were given the legislature no man, either white or colored, should be disfranchised on account his inability to read or write, or because he did not own so much property.

Railroad ticket agents report a remarkable falling off in receipts. They say they are not having what they were last year this time Railroad officials can account for it only on the ground that people are afraid to travel because of the small pox.

The country in 1892 did not know when to let well enough alone and bought four years of experience. The four years taught what a lifetime of theory had failed to teach, and hence there is no danger that the present prosperity will be endangered by a change of policy.

Uncle Sam's 3 per cent bonds are quoted at a handsome premium, which means that he can borrow money for a fraction over 2 per cent. The case would be different if silver had won in 1896.

Thomas Jefferson's first, last and only idea of a silver dollar was 100c worth of silver at the market price That is where he differed from the noisest modern Jeffersonians.

There are two kinds of New York Democrats, two kinds of banquets and nobody knows how many kinds and subdivisions of the admirers of Thomas Jefferson.

England has taken another cue from the United States and has been enjoying an unusually long and severe winter.

Every Cuban seems to have his price, but in most cases the price is entirely too high.

LOSING ITS YOUNG MEN

The Albany "Argus," a prominent Democratic jouanal of the Empire State, is amazed at Bryan's arrogant extravagance; but it is still more amazed at the political short-sightedness of his adherents. "unwise is the man or party," it says, "all of whose eggs are in one basket, and that eternally prates upon the merits of a lost cause." It warns all concerned that the Democratic party has begun to lose its young men. "This is a danger signal of the most alarming sort" it tells them.

The identification department of Bryan Democracy will be kept busy from this time on in separating sheep from goats.

"Jerry Simpson," explains the Chicago Tribune, "is now merely a Popugogue." Is he also a Popugone?

In Memoay tf Judge Albertson.

At a meeting of the Bar in the Court House of Elizabeth City, held during court week in honor of the memory of Judge Jonathan W. Albertson, his honor, Judge J. W. Bowman, was elected chairman and J. B. Leigh secretary. Judge Bowman, in taking his seat as chairman, made a short but eloquent speech commemorating the virtures and ability of Judge Albertson. Touching and eloquent eulogies upon the life and character of the deceased were delivered by Messrs Skinner, Pruden, Ward, Aydlett and Sawyer.

Upon motion of Mr Aydlett, Messrs. Pruden, Skinner and Vaughan were appointed a committee to draw up resolutions of respact of the deceased. The following preamble and resolutions were offered by the said committee and adopted:

Hon. Jonathan W. Albertson, a distinguished citizen and honored member of the Bar, died in Elizabeth City on the 10th of February, 1899, in his 73rd year.

For fifty years he had taken high positions at the Bar in the 1st Judicia District, where he had as cotemporaries and associates, Wm. N. H. Smith, Henry A. Gilliam, George W. Brooks, David A. Barnes, Wm. F. Martin and others, who adorned the profession of the law and left honorable impress upon the history of the State.

As a lawyer and advocate, Judge Albertson was earnest, painstaking and eloquent.

As State Solicitor and United Srtes' District Attorney he was zealous, but always fair.

As a Judge, learned and impartial and in everything a christian gentleman.

His brethren of the Bar now assembled in Elizabeth City, desiring to put upon record their appreciation of his life and character, Resolve:—

1st. That they deeply regret the death of their distinguished associate, but bow with humble resignation the will of Providence.

2d. That the legal profession has lost an honored member and the State a distinguished citizen, whose virtues we commend to those who survive him.

3d. That we deeply sympathize with his sorrowing familily in the deep affliction which has befallen them and commend to them the consolation of our holy religion.

4th. That we ask the Judge of the court now in session to cause these proceedings to be spread upon the record of this court and a copy to be sent the widow of the deceased and that the newspapers of the District be requested to publish the same.

FRANK VAUGHAN,
T. G. SKINNER,
W. D. PRUDEN. } Committee.

Another Democratic Blunder.

From 1895 to 1899, the Democratic press teemed with charges of incompetency against the Republican Legislatures and administration of the State. Insignificant errors were magnified a thousand fold; and it was made to appear that anything which was done or attempted the Fusionists finally resulted in a huge blunder by reason of their ignorance and incompetency. When the Democrats won in the last election, we were told that the Legislature chosen was equal to a Congree in ability, and that it was by far superior in every respect to any Legislature previously elected in the State. Such were the estimate placed on that body by the Democratic press and politicians. But from present indications the blunders of the Republican Legislatures are mole hills to mountains when compared with those of the present one. We have already pointed out some of the incompetency of this "Legislature whose ability ranks with that of a Congress," but here we will introduce a Democratic newspaper as a witness. Hear what the Raleigh News and Observer says:

The Legislature intended to make provision for the care and treatment of the criminal insane at the State's prison, but it didn't—it blundered, and so a very serious question arises as to what shall be done wit this class of persons.

The act passed consolidating and amending the insanity laws of the State by the recent Legislature orders that the criminal insane shall be placed in separate wards for the sexes and races in a department separate and distinct from the State's prison, and places their care and treatment under the state Hospital at Raleigh; but the bill subsequently introduced making a $6,000 appropriation for their care and treatment, by oversight never became a law. The Senate passed the bill making the appropriation In the House the bill passed first and second reading, but by some mischance was not put on its third reading. The failure to provide the appropriation makes it necessary that some expedient be resorted to,

How does this strike the average citizen in view of the high sounding eulogies which have been heaped on the Legislature of 1899. So anxious to get spoils for the hungry and arrange to disfranchise the poor and illiterate, they actually failed to make provisions to care for the criminal insane. And "some expedient" must be resorted to.

CASTORIA.

Bears the Signature of Chas. H. Fletcher. The Kind You Have Always Bought

WASHINGTON LETTER.

(From our Regular Correspondent.)

Washington, March 31, 1899.

President McKinley has not lacked for work since his return to Washington, but the statements sent out saying that he was engaged in formulating orders to send to Gen. Otis and that he had about determined to issue a call for the 35,000 volunteers authorized by the army act of the last Congress is wide of the mark. He has sent no orders to Gen. Otis and has no reason to do so. Gen. Otis is fighting his campaign successfully, as his successive victories show, and there is no intention to hamper him with orders from Washington. As to calling for the volunteers, that has not been seriously thought of. Representative Hull, chairman of the Military Committee of the last House, who enjoys the President's confidence, and who is good authority said: "What would be the use of calling for more volunteers? We could not send them to the Philipines in time for service there, as all the advices indicate that the United States are strong enough to crush the insurrection."

Two representatives of the Cuban Assembly are in Washington seekiug official recognition and the consent of this government to an issue of Cuban bonds, but they will get neither.

Mr. W. R. Gay, United States District Attorney, who is at present in Washington on business, gives this pleasing picture of the State of Washton: "With the acquisition of Hawaii, the growth of our Oriental trade, the probable retention of the Philippines, the heavy Alaskan business incident to the Klondyke boom, and the big wheat crops that have lately blessed us the State of Washington is not only enjoying great prosperity, but is sanguine of a bright fnture. The McKinley administration is very popular in our State, and the foreign policy of the President is cordially endorsed. Washington, I think, has got back into the Republican column to stay. Free silver with us is the deadest sort of an issue and it would be impossible to interest the people in it again."

The public debt of the United States is an interesting study, presenting some valuable object lessons in politics and goverment administration. The total public debt, less cash on, hand, was on March 1, the latest date for which official figures are obtainable, $1,157,904,392. Of this $834,622,000, is chargeable to the civil war, $262,815,490 to the four years of Cleveland's last administration, and $193,366,000 to the war with Spain If each individual paid a pro rata share of the money needed to pay the interest on the entire debt, the charge would be about 53 cents a year. Of this 30 cents would go to pay the cost of the civil war, 15 cents to pay the cost of the last Cleveland administration, and 8 cents to pay the cost of war with Spain. No greater object lesson on the financial methods of a Democratic and of a Republican administration could be found that is furnished by the issues of bonds under the last Cleveland administration and under the present administration.

The annual interest charged on the bonds issued by the Cleveland administration, when the country was peaceful and ought to have been prosperous, $11,492,616, while the annual interest charge on the bonds issued by the McKinley administration to fight a success war amounts to only $5,800,980. Yet, the amount of bonds issued by the Democrats once exceeded the amount issued by the Republicans by $60,949,400. McKinley sold 3 per cent. bonds to the people; Cleveland sold 4½ per cent. bonds to a syndicate of bankers. The total of our public debt is a mere aagatelle compared with our wealth and resources. The continuation of the Republican party in power, which would mean continued prosperity, would enable the government to pay it off in a few years.

Discovered by a Woman.

Another great discovery has been made, and that too, by a lady in this country. "Disease fastened its clutches upon hea and for seven years she withstood its severest tests, but her vital organs were undermined and death seemed imminent. For three months she coughed incessantly, and could not sleep. She finally discoverep a way to recovery. by purchasing of us a bottle of Dr. King's New Discovery for Consumption, and was so much relieved on taking first doses that she slept all night; and with two bottles has been absolutely cured. Her name is Mrs. Luther Lutz." Thus writes W. C. Hamnick & Co., of Shelby, N.C. Trial bottles free at A. Wadsworth's drug store. Regular size 50c and $1. Every bottle guaranteed.

More Proof of Prosperity.

"Statist," writing in the World, reports that since the beginning of this year European holders have sold American investors no less than $75,000,000 of American railroad bonds and other standard securities.

In the final analysis the securities come to us in payment for the products of our soil and our factories sold abroad.

Their return lessens by the whole amount of their annual interest the sum which we must send abroad, in money or goods, as the interest on borrowed capital.

Their return cancels $75,000,000 of American debt to foreigners and marks an increase of that much in American debt to Americans, that is, in the wealth of our own people.

The return of so great a volume of securities within so brief a time without depressing their price here or even checking its upward tendency, is another most gratifying evidence of the stability and permanence of our new prosperity.—N. Y. World.

Pleurisy

Pleurisy and pneumonia are acute inflammations of the lungs, and if not promptly allayed, the worst may happen. The celebrated Dr. John W. Bull's Cough Syrup speedily allays all inflammation of the lungs and effects a cure in a wonderfully short time.

Dr. Bull's COUGH SYRUP

Cures Pleurisy and Pneumonia.

Doses are small and pleasant to take. Doctors recommend it. Price 25 cts. at all druggists.

How to Find.

Fill a bottle or common glass with your water and let it stand twenty-four hours; a sediment or settling indicates an unhealthy condition of the kidneys; if it stains your linen it is evidence of kidney trouble; too frequent desire to pass it or pain in the back is also convincing proof that the kidneys and bladder out of order.

WHAT TO DO.

There is comfort in the knowledge so often expressed, that Dr. Kilmer's Swamp-Root, the great kidney fulfils every wish in curing rheumatism, pain in the back, kidneys, liver, bladder and every part of the urinary passages. It corrects inability to hold water and scalding pain in passing it, or bad effects following use of liquor, wine or beer, and overcomes that unpleasant necessity of being compelled to go often during the day, and to get up many times during the night. The mild and extraordinary effect of Swamp-Root is soon realized. It stands the highest for its wonderful cures of the most distressing cases. If you need a medicine you should have the best. At druggists fifty cents or one dollar.

You may have a sample bottle and a book that tells more about it, both sent absolutely free by mail, if you send your address to Dr. Kilmer & Co., Binghamton, N. Y. When writing be sure and mention that you read this generous offer in the North Carolinian.

Division Means Ruin.

A house divided against itself cannot stand. Unless the Democratic party is healed of its internal dissentions it is doomed and damned, as far as the 1900 election is concerned. Bryan and Perry Belmont have been engaging in a puerie, an idiotic and you'er-another sort of a quarrel as to "Jeffersonian dinner," which means a split between Tammany Democracy and Western Democracy.

Refore this there was misunderstanding in Democratic Congressional circles between Old Joe Wheeler and his friends and Young Joe Bailey and his friends, ending in Bailey resigning the House leadership. And now comes the straw that breaks the camel's back, "Coin" Harvey has resigned as "general manager of the Ways and Means Committee of the National Democratic organization!" The "party" is not swinging on to his schemes with thee ntnusiasm that he expected.

If this thing goes on we will have a drove of Democratic parties on hand almost as large as that which in 1860 marched through the slaughter house of discussion to an open grave—or rather trench.—Charlotte Observer.

WINE OF CARDUI

For Mothers!

THE discomforts and dangers of child-birth can be almost entirely avoided. Wine of Cardui relieves expectant mothers. It gives tone to the genital organs, and puts them in condition to do their work perfectly. That makes pregnancy less painful, shortens labor and hastens recovery after child-birth. It helps a woman bear strong healthy children.

McELREE'S Wine of Cardui

has also brought happiness to thousands of homes barren for years. A few doses often brings joy to loving hearts that long for a darling baby. No woman should neglect to try it for this trouble. It cures nine cases out of ten. All druggists sell Wine of Cardui. $1.00 per bottle.

For advice in cases requiring special directions, address, giving symptoms, the "Ladies' Advisory Department," The Chattanooga Medicine Co., Chattanooga, Tenn.

Mrs. LOUISA HALE, of Jefferson, Ga., says:

"When I first took Wine of Cardui we had been married three years, but could not have any children. Nine months later I had a fine girl baby."

WINE OF CARDUI

Elizabeth City Public Building.

Washington, April 3.—The fate of the Elizabeth City public building rests in the hands of Attorney General Griggs. The Supervising Architect of the Treasury examined the North Carolina law regarding the cession of public sites to the United States upon purchase, and, as stated in these dispatches, was at first inblined to doubt that the law was broad enough to cover the peculiar wording of the Elizabeth City act. He gave the State the benefit of the doubt, however, and recommended to Secretary Gage that bids be invited for the Elizabeth City site. Secretary Gage upon examining the law expressed his doubts about the being applicable to the Elizabeth City site. So he has held it up with several others in various States that were subject to the same doubt in his mind. He has selected one of these cases, not, however, the Elizabeth City site case, and submitted the matter to the Aitorney General for a judicial decision. The case selected is similar but not identically worded as the Elizabeth City act. Upon his decision will depend whether bids are invited for the Elizabeth City site until new legislation by Congress. If in the case submitted he holds that the act of cession is ample to cover the bill, bids will be invited in allthe cases. That would include Elizabeth City. If he holds that each of the several site bills are so differently worded and the acts of cession in the several States are dissimilar, then each site case will have to be submitted separately. If the case before him is decided adversely, and is adopted by Secretary Gage as covering all held up cases, then before bids for a site for Elizabeth City are invited, action by Congress amending the wording of the bill as drawn will have to be secured. In any event there will be much delay on the work.

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LAND SALE FOR TAXES!

I have this day levied upon the lands described below in Pasquotank county for the taxes due on the same for the years 1897-98 and will sell the same at the Court House door in Elizabeth City, N. C., on Monday the first day of May 1899.

SALEM TOWNSHIP.

John Watson, 18 acres of land adjoining the lands of Noah Overton and others. tax 3 01, cost 1 60; $4 61.

R. B. Creecy, agt. J. B. Pinner, 45 acres adjoining the lands of Wm. Coppersmith and others; taxes 4 00, cost 1 60; $5 60.

John Redden, 40 acres adjoining the lands of Stokes heirs and others near Chappel creek; taxes 1 41, cost 1 60; $3 01.

Joseph James, 80 acres adjoining the lands of Snowden heirs and others; taxes 2 64, cost 1 60; $4 24.

E. B. Johnson heirs, 207 acres, being a part of Bluff Point farm; taxes 7 20, cost 1 60; $8 80.

NIXIONTON TOWNSHIP.

Isaiah Brown, 1 acre; location given on day of sale; taxes 41c, cost 1 60; $2 01

Emanuel Davis, 30 acres adjoining the lands of Noah Baker and others; taxes 2 88, cost 1 60; $4 48.

Nathan Gibson, 1 acre in Sand Hills; taxes 41, cost 1 60; $2 01.

Jeffery Morris 25 acres on Simons Creek; taxes 1 57, cost 1 60; $2 17.

John T. Sylvester, 27 acres adjoining the Wm. Pailin farm and others; taxes 4 05, cost 1 60; $5 65.

Simeon Rogerson estate, 60 acres adjoining the lands of Geo. W. Brothers sr. and others; taxes 1 00, cost 1 60; $2 60.

MOUNT HERMON.

Jame E. Cartwright, 27½ acres adjoining lands of Joseph Harrell and others; taxes for 1897 and 1898, 3 66, cost 1 60; $5 26.

Courtney Bowe, 4½ acres adjoining the lands of Isaac Winslow and others; taxes 37c, cost 1 60; $1 97.

W. A. Robins, agt. L. F. Naylor, 11176 acres known as a part of the Great Park Estate; taxes; 67 06, cost 1 60; $68 66.

W. A. Robins, 1160 acres known as a part of the Great Park Estate; taxes 6 17, cost 1 60; $7 77.

Harvey Terry, 12500 acres known as a part of the Great Park Estate; taxes 75 00, cost 1 60; $76 60.

Henry Sawyer 45 acres known as the Hinton land, taxes 1 69, cost 1 60 $3 29.

PROVIDENCE TOWNSHIP.

M. J. Travers, 364 acres known as the Wilson Farm adjoining the lands of M. G. Smithson and others; taxes 16 03, costs 1 60; $17 63.

NEWLAND TOWNSHIP.

Land & Lumber Co., 2700 acres adjoining the land of John L. Hinton and Mrs L. F. Nayler and known as Proctor land; taxes 10 81, cost 1 60; $12 41.

Wm Underwood, 2700 acres adjoining the lands of J. L. Hinton and Mrs. L. F. Naylor, known as Proctor land; taxes 10 81, cost 1 60; $12 41.

O. Malley, 700 acres adjoining the lands of the John L Roper Lumber Co., V. S. Kilby and B. F. Spence; taxes 2 81, cost 1 60; $4 41.

N. E. Zimmerman, 2700 acres adjoining the lands Jno. L. Hinton, Mrs. L. F. Naylor and others; taxes 4 00, cost 1 60; $5 60.

ELIZABETH CITY TOWNSHIP.

Martha Lee, 1 town lot on Tatem's Lane; taxes 80c cost 1 60; $2 40.

John James, agt. Thos. Roberts, 1 town lot cor. Culpepper and Speed streets; taxes 80c, cost 1 60; $2 40.

Freeman Cabarrus, agt., Arthur Pool; 1 town lot on Woodard Lane; taxes 2 10, cost 1 60; $3 70.

Geo. Spence, 1 town lot, located day of sale; taxes 80c. cost 1 60; $2 40.

Geo. W. and J. W. Sykes, ½ acre in Fairville and 1 town lot on Cypress street; taxes 1 85, cost 1 60; $3 45.

Betsey Pool, agt. Lucy Jenkins, 1 town lot on Martin street near Corner Stone church; taxes 1 21, cost 1 60; $2 81.

Ed. L. Mann, 1 town lot on Cypress street; taxes 4 00, cost 1 60; $6 50.

Richard Mullen, 1 town lot in Sawyertown; taxes 3 60, cost 1 60; $5 20.

Thos. L. Sanderson, 1 house and lot on Cherry street; taxes 3 79, cost 1 60; $5 39.

T. P. White, agt. Martha Bailey; 1 house and lot on Cale street; taxes 1 01, cost 1 60; $2 61.

Jno. W Whitehurst, 1 lot located on day of sale; taxes 2 80, cost 1 60; $4 40.

Jno. W. Whitehurst agt. Mariah Dozier, 1 town lot cor. Butt and Speed streets; taxes 3 20, cost 160; $4 80.

Thos. Whedbee, 1 town lot near Harrington creek bridge; taxes 80c, cost 1 60; $2 40.

Geo. Gregory, 2 acres on Peartree road near Overman's cemetery; taxes 1 99, cos 1 60; $3 59.

Speed Jernigan, 1 house and lot on Bell street; taxes 1 80, cost 1 60; $3 40.

G. W. Lamb, 3 town lots described on day of sale, taxes 1 83, cost 1 60; $3 42.

Alfred Overton, 3 town lots in Preyortown, taxes 4 21. cost 1 60; $5 81.

Geo. W. Lyons 1 house and lot on West Fearing street; taxes 2 59, cost 1 60; $4 19.

Wm. Wilson agt. Annie Davis; 1 town lot on White street; taxes 1 99, cost 1 60; $3 59.

A more more minute description will be given on day of sale.

C. A. BANKS, Sheriff.

April 3d, 1899.

CASTORIA.

Bears the Signature of Chas. H. Fletcher. The Kind You Have Always Bought

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LIVER STIMULANT	.....CASCARETS tone the stomach and bowels and stimulate the lazy liver, making it work. They strengthen the bowels and put them into vigorous healthy condition, making their action easy and natural.
BOON FOR MOTHERS	.....CASCARETS increase the flow of milk in nursing mothers. A tablet eaten by the mother makes her milk mildly purgative and has a mild but certain effect on the baby. The only safe laxative for the babe-in-arms.
PLEASE THE CHILDREN	.....CASCARETS are liked by the children. They taste good and do good. Stop wind-colic and cramps, and kill and drive off worms, and all kinds of parasites that live in the bowels of the growing child.
CURE GUARANTEED	.....CASCARETS taken patiently, persistently, are guaranteed to cure any case of constipation, no matter how old and obstinate, or purchase money will be cheerfully refunded by your own druggist.
HEALTH FOR 10 CENTS	.....CASCARETS are sold by all druggists for 10c, 25c, 50c a box, according to size. A 10c box will prove their merit and put you on the right road to perfect and permanent health. Don't risk delay.

Don't judge CASCARETS by other medicines you have tried. They are new, unlike anything else that's sold, and infinitely superior.

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An Insult.

A Caribou (Me.) man lately wandered into a remote hotel that doesn't keep a dictionary, and on coming down in the morning was asked by the landlord how he rested.

"Oh," replied the gentleman, "I suffered nearly all night with insomnia!"

The landlord took offense at this and roared, "I'll bet you $2 there ain't one in my house!"—Exchange.

Wisdom in a Nutshell.

Human life is like a game at dice where we ought not to throw for what is most commodious to us, but to be content with our casts, let them be never so unfortunate.—Plato.

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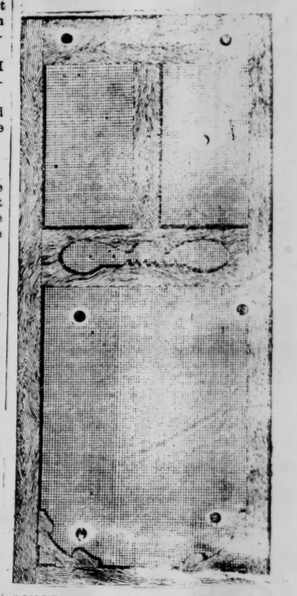

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Ripans Tabules cure dyspepsia.
Ripans Tabules cure biliousness.
Ripans Tabules assist digestion.

FARM TOPICS

The Hen as an Incubator.

As the period for the hatching of chicks draws near attention should be given to the stock on hand so that the chicks may be raised in the most satisfactory and least expensive manner. It may be laid down as a rule that it is never safe to depend on pullets for sitting. The fever of sitting, for it is a species of fever, is not deeply seated in the pullet, while the egg-producing fever is, so that the chances are nine in ten that after sitting long enough to spoil the eggs the pullet will leave the nest and go to laying again. With the broody old hen the reverse is the case. She has laid eggs so long and so steadily that when she evinces a disposition to sit the egg-producing functions are dormant and not likely to again become active until after she has hatched out her brood.

Old hens now in the flock should be kept for sitting if this method of incubation is depended upon. Do not make the mistake of selling off the old hen now because she is not laying. She should have been disposed of in the fall, but if you have kept her through the winter, make her pay what she owes you for board and lodging by rearing the young chicks. The debt will be paid in this way and you will be reasonably sure of a good hatch if the eggs are fertile, and the chicks have good mother care.—Atlanta Journal.

The Art of Milking.

The art of milking consists in the removal of all the milk in the udder at the time of the act in the gentlest possible manner, and by rapid process, slow milking being always bad milking.

When being milked the cow should be in a condition of absolute quietude, if excited by the act of stabling, she should be allowed time to quiet down;

No condition is so favorable to the milking process as that feeling of satiety following a full feed. The udder should be thoroughly cleansed, and the teat first chosen gently squeezed on its tip end in order to overcome the contraction of the sphincter muscle and thus facilitate the flow, after which the milk should be drawn as rapidly as possible. There is a feeling of relief when a distended udder is being emptied, to which a cow responds, and to which she will continue her consent to the end of the act, if it be not too long delayed, that is not only of valuable assistance in the process, but without which it cannot be perfectly complete.

Whether, in the act of milking, the teat shall be caught high up or compression made from its middle or lower half only, will depend upon the nature and construction of the udder and teats in each respective case. If the teats are of good size and have good openings leading both into them and out, the cow can be milked easily and rapidly by either plan; but in the case of a cow that has a small opening leading from the large milk-pouch into the teat, whether the teat be large or small, and whether its terminal opening be large or small, the udder cannot be emptied by drawing on the teats alone, but compression must be made high up, and include enough of the adjacent udder to force the milk out of the lower and large milk-pouch into the teat. This act is performed at the risk of pxoducing varicose veins at the base of the teat that will eventually develop into chronic garget, but not to perform it on this unsatisfactory class of cows is to allow them to retain so much of their milk as to become early strippers and valueless animals.

Cows having fat udders usually belong to this class, and require the exercise of a great deal of patience and skill in their management in order to preserve their usefulness. In the hands of a careless and unskillful milker they soon become of little practical dairy value.

When the fault of hard milking is due to a small opening in the terminal end of the teat, the remedy is artificial distension; but with a correspondingly small opening above, no operation can remedy, since if the teat be emptied easily and rapidly the udder above cannot respond through a small pouch-opening in refilling the teat, but will continue to give down the milk in a dribbling manner.—Farm, Field and Fireside.

Poultry Notes.

Worms may result from feeding raw meat too freely.

See that the eggs are clean before being sent to market.

Leghorns are less tame, usually, than most other breeds.

Be careful how the new grain is fed. It is liable to produce cases of what you will probably call cholera.

Freedom from lice and plenty of range will make the growing chicks "hump" themselves these days.

A writer declares that while old fowls can stand corn meal and bran, they never should be fed to chicks.

Give as much of a variety as possible. Young chickens soon tire of the best of feed if confined to it for any length of time.

Fresh air is absolutely necessary for the health of your flock. Windows should be opened wide every day for a shorter or longer time, depending on the outside temperature. Fresh air dries out your houses and dispels dampness, which is fatal to fowls.

For quickness of growth the young chick is not in it with the duckling, but they should be hatched early to catch the high prices. It will not pay to raise late ducklings for market any more than it will late chicks. With both it is the early ones that bring the large profits.

Guards Washington's Tomb.

"Uncle" Edmund Parker's successor as a guard of the tomb of Washington is Thomas Bushrod, another venerable negro, who for the last eight years has been sexton of Pohick Church, in Fairfax County, Va., with which Washington was so closely identified. Bushrod was born in 1825 near Warrentown, Farquhar County, and was a slave of the Fitzhugh family from 1847, when his home was changed to a plantation near Pohick Church, where he has since lived.

NEW SETTLEMENT IN THE OCEAN.

Forty Men Living on Christmas Island, Which Was Said to Be Worthless.

There is no speck in the ocean big enough to set foot on where men are not settling down novadays, if they think there is a chance of making a little money. This is how it happens that about forty men are living to-day on Christmas Island, one of the lonely spots in the Indian Ocean, about 200 miles south of Java. The island is shaped something like a dumbbell, is about ten miles long and in its widest part has a width of about five miles.

In 1887 the British surveying vessel Flying Fish was ordered to make an examination of the island. It found an anchorage place in one of the little bays and a humber of men were landed. They reported that the island was of little value, and no serious attempt at exploration was made. A few years later it was discovered that rich beds of phosphate of lime are on the island, and in 1896 Mr. Andrew Ross, brother of the man who owns the Cocos Keeling Islands, made the journey to Christmas Island and decided that money was to be made by settling there. He went back for his family and a few men from Cocos and then returned to the island. Near the shores of Flying Fish Cove a number of substantial houses have been erected. Wells have been sunk and fruit trees and cocoanut palms planted, and a small experimental plantation of coffee has also been made. The results thus far leave no doubt that the island is well suited for coffee growing. In May, last year, Mr. Ross had just imported a number of coolies from Java to make the necessary preparations for working the valuable deposits of phosphate of lime. The population then numbered about forty.

Most of the island is covered with forest. Its climate is delightful, and during the greater part of the year resembles a hot summer tempered by sea breezes. In the rich phosphatic soil the trees grow to great height. Animal life is seldom abundant on oceanic islands, and Christmas Island is no exception. There are only five species of animals, two kinds of rats, a shrewmouse and two bats,. The presence of the rats and the mouse must be accounted for by supposing that they drifted to the island on floating wood, while the bats reached it by flight. Owing to the abundance of food and the absence of enemies, the rats swarm everywhere. Birds of passage appear in the rainy season, and include many varieties.—New York Sun.

SCIENTIFIC AND INDUSTRIAL.

The coal of the Philippines, so far as known, is carbonized lignite rather than coal, and belongs to the tertiary age of geology. Coal exists in Luzon, and mining concessions have been granted. Natural gas and petroleum are found in Cebu. Gold is frequently found in the archipelago. There is a lead mine in Cebu and iron in Luzon and other islands.

In Philadelphia an experiment was recently made to determine the waste of water in the city. A test was made on the houses in two streets, which included nearly 600 inhabitants. It was found that 179 gallons of water per inhabitant were expended, it cannot be said used. This is about four barrels for each person, manifestly a great waste. Of the 179 gallons only twenty-four gallons were utilized.

The application of electrically transmitted power to ore-crushing mills, situated at the mines, is regarded as working almost a revolution in some mining operations. At the Sheba gold mines in Africa water-power is transmitted by wire for a distance of five miles, and an enormous saving in the cost of milling the ore has thus been effected. In a mountainous country no other means of conveying power is comparable with a flexible copper wire, which crosses hills and valleys, and winds one way or another with equal ease.

One of the best-known deposits of bitumen in the world is the famous pitch lake in the West Indian Island of Trinidad. It covers an area of 100 acres, and looks like a dull, still, dreary waste. Its surface is perceptibly convex, being elevated in the centre and gently declining on all sides. In the centre the pitch is semi-liquid, but it hardens as it approaches the sides. The government which owns the lake leases it out in lots to private persons, who pay a royalty according to the amount of pitch taken out by them. But no matter what quantity is taken out, fresh pitch wells up and restores the level surface. In fact, the lake is practically inexhaustible.

Colonel H. Watkins, chief inspector of position finding in the British army, has recently devised a modification of the usual form of aneroid barometer, in which it is claimed the accuracy of the instrument is greatly increased. The inaccuracy of aneroids, owing to temperature effects which cannot be eliminated entirely, and the experiencing of a progressive error, at low pressures, has been a serious disadvantage in the use of an otherwise extremely convenient instrument. Colonel Watkins corrects these evils by having the vacuum-box adjustable and placed in position with a screw when it is desired to take a reading. In this way there is no continuous strain on the mechanism, and the vacuum-box can be raised or lowered as often as is necessary. One of these barometers was used about Zermatt by Edward Whymper, the Alpine explorer, and the error in comparison with a mercurial instrument was found to be much less than one-tenth of an inch.

Had a Presentiment of Death.

Owen Gray, who recently died in Evansville, Ind., while on his way home from work, had a premonition of death. Leaving his boarding house in the morning to go to his work, he said to his friends with whom he boarded: "I am going to die to-day. I dreamed it, and constantly something is saying to me my dream will come true." He then shood hands with them, saying he might not see them again. In six hours he was dead.—Cincinnati Enquirer.

The average weight of a man in the latitude of New York is 140 pounds; of a woman 125

TALES OF PLUCK AND ADVENTURE.

Don Carlos in the Bull Ring.

Before he became a Benedick, Don Carlos, King of Portugal, was passionately fond of the excitement of the bull ring, which he would enter incognito, not as a spectator, but to take an active part in the dangerous game. Now, in the Portuguese method of bullfighting neither bull nor horses are killed, and to prevent the possibility of a bull goring a horse which he may happen to corner, his horns are covered with padded guards. One element of danger which is present in the Spanish method is thus removed from the Portuguese rings; though even without this particular peril there are still plenty of short cuts to the other world left open to the daring. Now, Don Carlos is nothing if not brave, so when one of the Court beauties rallied him on taking the poor animal at a disadvantage, and thoughtlessly dared him to face a bull with sharp, unguarded horns, the King gallantly replied that he would do so at the next fight, and invited the scoffer to witness his or the bull's triumph from the royal box. Now, the regulations of the ring strictly enjoin that no bull is to be fought in Portugal "with points unbated"; but, in face of a royal wish, regulations have a way of becoming elastic. Orders were given, therefore, that a bull was to be admitted in the arena in full, untrammelled possession of all his natural weapons, offensive and defensive. Don Carlos took his stand before the swinging doors and waited with the frilled darts ready in his hand for the bull to charge. There was a bellow and a scurry, and then a tornado of quivering brown limbs and glancing horns made for the place where the present King of Portugal was standing. But a bull rarely charges home at the first attempt, and this one did as others do. It stopped, snorted angrily and threw up the sand with its front hoofs.

The King waved his arms, made a feint to lure it on, and then, as it charged again, sprang to one side to avoid it; but in the very act of his spring slipped on a wet place left by the watering hose—and fell! The whole audience rose with a simultaneous cry of horror, for though Don Carlos, of course, fought incognitio, every one knew who the too bold banderillero was. Another fighter waved his red cape in the bull's face; the animal's attention was diverted for a second, and the King rose. The bull saw the movement, and taking no further notice of the enticingly waved cape made once more for his first adversary. It was run King, run bull to the barriers, and, fortunately for his country, the King won—by inches. As His Majesty's heels cleared the timbers of the barricade the bull's horns knocked splinters out of the woodwork a few inches below. "Yes," concluded Don Carlos, with a smile, "I fancy I did those twenty-five yards or so in very good time." And then, with a downward glance of self-criticism, he added, "I don't think I should stand much of a chance if I had to do the same thing now. Do you?" I looked at the Norfolk-jacket clad figure of His Majesty, and I felt that even to gratify a King I could not honestly say "yes."

"Buffalo Bill's" Nerve as a Lad.

"Buffalo Bill" was a mere lad when he joined the pony expressmen. Though the youngest rider of them all, he soon won a reputation for courage and endurance. The following story is related of how he outwitted some road agents who tried to hold him up:

It had become known in some mysterious manner that there was to be a large sum of money sent through by Pony Express, and that was what the road agents were after. After killing the other rider, and failing to get the treasure, Cody very naturally thought that they would make another effort to secure it; so when he reached the next relay station he walked about a while longer than was his wont. This was to perfect a little plan he had decided upon, which was to take a second pair of saddle pouches and put something in them and leave them in sight, while those that held the valuable packages he folded up in his saddle blanket in such a way that they could not be seen unless a search was made for them. The truth was, Cody knew that he carried the valuable package, and that it was his duty to protect it with his life.

So, with the clever scheme to outwit the road agents, if held up, he started once more upon his flying trip. He carried his revolver ready for instant use, and flew along the trail with every nerve strung to meet any danger which might confront him. He had an idea where he would be halted, if halted at all, and it was a lonesome spot in a valley, the very place for a deed of crime. As he drew near the spot he was on the alert, and yet, when two men suddenly stepped out from among the shrubs and confronted him, it gave him a start in spite of his nerve. They had him covered with rifles, and brought him to a halt with the words: "Hold! Hands up, Pony Express Bill, for we know yer, my boy, and what yer carries."

"I carry the express; and it's hanging for you two if you interfere with me," was the plucky response.

"Ah, we don't want you, Billy, unless you force us to call in your checks; but it's what you carry we want."

"It won't do you any good to get the pouch, for there isn't anything valuable in it."

"We are to be the judges of that, so throw us the valuables or catch a bullet. Which shall it be, Billy?"

The two men stood directly in front of the pony rider, each one covering him with a rifle, and to resist was certain death. So Cody began to unfasten his pouches slowly, while he said: "Mark my words, men, you'll hang for this."

"We'll take chances on that, Bill."

The pouches being unfastened now, Cody raised them with one hand, while he said, in an angry tone: "If you will have them, take them."

With this he hurled the pouches at the head of one of them, who quickly dodged and turned to pick them up, just as Cody fired upon the other with his revolver in his left hand. The bullet shattered the man's arm, while, driving his spurs into the flanks of his mare, Cody rode directly over the man who was stooping to pick up the pouches, his back turned to the pony rider. The horse struck him a hard blow that knocked him down, while he half fell on top of him, but was recovered by a touch of the spurs and bounded on, while the daring pony rider gave a wild, triumphant yell as he sped on like the wind. The fallen man, though hurt, scrambled to his feet as soon as he could, picked up his rifle, and fired after the retreating youth, but without effect, and young Cody rode on, arriving at the station on time, and reported what had happened.

Desperate Climb.

The author of "Crooked Trails" says that a squad of twenty men, bushwhacking, one January, with a band of Northern Cheyennes, the Spartans of the plains, was called upon to assist in capturing a "bunch of Indians corralled out in the hills." They at once joined the troops which had been engaged in watching the Indians, who, they were told, had last been seen on the very top of what looked to be impassable bluffs, twenty feet high. On close examination a cutting was found in the face of the rock, a rude attempt at steps, doubtless made by the savages in the past.

The soldiers lay tightly ensconced in the snow. For aught they knew, a hundred rifles might be covering them from above.

The officer in charge concluded not to order his men forward, but himself stepped boldly up to the cliff and began to meditate. The sergeant followed him, and then an old Swedish soldier, Otto Bordeson.

"I want volunteers to climb this rock," finally demanded the officer.

The sergeant looked up the steps and said:

"Only one man can go up at a time. If there are Indians up there, an old squaw can kill this command with a hatchet. If there are no Indians, we can all go."

The impatient officer started; the sergeant seized him by the belt, but he only turned his head to say, "If I haven't men to go, I will climb myself."

"Stop, lieutenant," said the other. "It wouldn't look right for the officer to go. There's a pine tree up there. Its branches spread over the top of the rock. If you will make the men cover the top of the rim-rock with their rifles, Bordeson and I will go up. Will you go, Otto?" he asked, turning to the Swede.

"I will go anywhere with the sergeant," was the gallant reply.

"Take your choice of the steps or this pine tree."

After a short calculation, the Swede declared in favor of the tree, although either way meant death if the Indians were on the rocks. Then the two men began the ascent, pausing only, from time to time, to rest a moment, look at each other and smile. They were playing with death.

At last the sergeant drew himself up over the edge of the cliff, and looked about him. There was nothing to be seen but snow and broken rock. Otto likewise lifted himself, and he, too, saw nothing. Now the soldiers came briskly forward, dragging up the cliff in single file.

The enemy had disappeared. Yet this was the trail which led to him, and later that day the fight came on, and victory was with the white men.

Wild Ride of Two Youngsters.

Bennie Spence, ten years old, and Hughie Davenport, eleven years old, rode ninety-seven miles on the rear end of the tender of the Chicago and Alton limited train which left Springfield, Ill., after 4 a. m. on a recent day, and arrived at East St. Louis before 7 the next morning. The boys were arrested as they were leaving their dangerous perch and he'd to await the arrival of their parents.

Railroad men say that the ride was one which but few of the strongest of them would think of taking even under stress of the direst necessity.

"It's a miracle to me," said one at the Relay depot, "how the boys managed to hold on. I consider myself a more than ordinarily strong man, and I would not attempt the ride unless I wanted to die."

When the train started they began to feel the rocking of the big locomotive as it sped at a lightning rate along the tracks. Big, hot cinders dropped between the tender and the front baggage car, and scorched the boys' hands and shoulders, face and neck. About half way Bennie's hat was blown off by a gust of wind. He grabbed at it, but it fell beneath the coach. Hughie's hat followed soon after, and in grabbing for it both boys nearly fell beneath the train. This frightened them badly, and they clung together in a closer embrace.

When the train stopped at East St. Louis the brakeman, who ran forward to uncouple the locomotive discovered the boys. He could hardly believe that they had ridden on the drawbar all the way from Springfield. The police were notified and the boys were taken to the police station.

An Adventure Worth Having.

"Speaking about whales," remarked an old sea dog at San Francisco recently, "there is a man in the whale fisheries here who had a true adventure with them—an adventure worth having. He was mate of the whaling bark William Hasketh, of Yarmouth, Mass., and on this cruise had brought a large whale alongside and was about to make it fast when they were attacked by a school of fish known as killers. They looked like blackfish, were fifteen or more feet in length, and were armed with teeth—whales that prey upon whales, the cannibals of the race. They paid no attention to the men, but seized the whale and literally tore it away from the boat. Some of the men were standing on the back of the whale at the time and they went sliding into the water. The killers actually hauled the big whale beneath the water, fighting like wolves and tearing at its tongue, lips and sides. The commotion soon attracted numbers of sharks which surrounded the spot, preying upon both and completing a scene of carnage difficult to describe. Every effort to save the valuable whale was made by the men, but, despite their efforts, the killers carried it off, proving themselves more ferocious than the sharks."

HORTICULTURE

Peach Trees on Heavy Soil.

There is a widespread belief that peach trees will only succeed on sandy light soil. It is true they need always a dry soil, but this can be secured where the soil is nearly pure clay if it be thoroughly underdrained. This is better than putting the peach tree on plum stocks, as is often advised when the tree is to be planted in clay soil. The plum, as well as the peach, abhors wet feet, and both will do best on clay soil, which is always rich in potash, if the clay soil has been thoroughly underdrained.

Field Peas For Orchards.

There is natural adaptability of the orchard for peas aside from the fact that the pea roots increase nitrogen in the soil. The pea must be sown early, and therefore the plowing is done when it does not injure the tree roots. Then the broad leaves of the pea shade the soil and apparently absorb enough moisture at night to keep the plant fresh and growing. Then after the peas are harvested the hogs can be turned in to eat what have been scattered in harvesting. If the hogs are left without rings in their noses they will root over the surface soil and thus cover what excrement they have dropped. This with continued extra feeding in the orchard is the best way to enrich it.

Training the Evergreen.

The main objection raised to the pruning of evergreens lies in the fact that there is a continual exudation of resin from the wound. Where grown for timber or hedge purposes, pruning is without doubt beneficial or necessary; but otherwise as ornamentals or for shelter belts their natural form with low spreading branches and towering tops is by far the most pleasing and desirable.

In hedge planting, where the prime object is a screen or border, and not for the exclusion of stock, one of the most beautiful trees that can be used is our common arbor vitæ or white cedar. Its beauty, as such, largely depends on the skill exercised in pruning.

Mr. Gardner, of Osago, Iowa, a well-known authority on the growing of evergreens, offers the following suggestions on the shaping of conifers:

"They can be made to grow in any required shape. Suppose the spruces or pines or arbor vitaes are two or three feet high, and you wish to grow them in symmetrical cone shape. When the new shoots have about obtained their full length, the latter part of June or early July, cut all the new growth back to one inch for even balance all round. Do not cut the leader. During the remainder of the season, buds will form on the stubs of new growth. Buds will also appear bursting through the bark on the one-year-old wood, and frequently from the two year old. But for the cutting back of the shoots these buds would forever remain dormant. If the trees are of considerable, say five to eight feet, and have never been pruned, then early in the spring cut off all branches that hang over a lower branch. Make the lower branches the longest, and each succeeding set as you go up should be shortened in.

At the proper time, when the tree has completed its new growth, cut it back as in the first case to about one inch, where it is desirable to do so to fill up a space, for instance.—American Cultivator.

Successful Culture of Gooseberries.

Gooseberries do best on a clay soil which has been made rich by a liberal application of well-rotted manure. I find that few fertilizers surpass barnyard manure. I have also used as a mulch well-rotted straw, wood and coal ashes, leaves, vines and anything that could be gathered up. After selecting the location I prepare my land by plowing and pulverizing thoroughly. I then mark out rows six feet apart, using great care to have them perfectly straight. With two horses and a large plow I furrow out and set my plants six feet apart in the furrow. The plants can then be cultivated each way. To some this distance may seem great, but I find from experience that it is much the best, as there is plenty of room for cultivation and the application of fertilizers. The space between the bushes can be utilized for growing beans, cucumbers, muskmelons, dwarf tomatoes and the like, as the vines remain green a long time, thus affording shade and protection to the soil during the summer.

I prefer to plant in spring as soon as the soil is dry enough to work well, especially if the plants have been taken up the previous fall and heeled in over winter. Select hardy, vigorous bushes and take great care in setting. It is of the greatest importance to get a full stand, for plants that are put in later are at a great disadvantage and seldom do well. Properly prune both roots and tops before planting, lay the roots out straight in the furrow and cover with a fine, rich soil. With me cultivation is the easiest part. After the fruit is harvested and the vine crop, if any, is out of the way, I plow the longest way of the field with a diamond plow, throwing the soil to the bushes. In early spring I cultivate the other way and harrow, which levels the ground and prepares it for the small crops. The sooner this plowing is done after the fruit is off, the better.—F. S. White, in American Agriculturist.

There Are Others.

Sir William Long tells a story of an old Scotch lady who could not abide long sermons. She was hobbling out of kirk one Sunday, when a coachman, who was waiting for his people, asked her: "Is the minister dune wi' his mon?"

"He was dune lang syne," said the old lady, impatiently, "but he winna stop!"—New Brunswick Advertiser.

Educating Russian Soldiers.

Russia has taken up the Italian idea of using the army as a means of education. All conscripts are to be taught reading and writing during their six years' service, and where it is necessary will be trained for trades as well.

HOUSEHOLD AFFAIRS.

Cleaning Silver.

If whiting to clean silver is mixed with water and a few drops of ammonia or alcohol it will be applied with much better effect than when used dry. A soft brush after polishing with a piece of flannel or chamois can be used to take the dry powder out of the crevices.

The Lavender Pillows.

Lavender pillows are taking the place of the pine-needle cushions. They are usually covered with white linen, decorated with spikes of the lavender flowers worked in natural colors or heliotrope linen worked with flax threads of a paler tint. Lavender is also largely used in place of the malodorous moth balls, and is said to be quite as efficacious. A few drops of oil of lavender sprinkled along the edges of the carpet not only give the room a clean, fresh smell, but obviates the necessity of eternal vigilance for the appearance of carpet bugs.

The Care of Sponges.

To clean old sponges, boil them for three or four hours in water enough to cover them, containing a couple of tablespoonfuls of carbonate of soda, or in water mixed with a couple of handfuls of wood ash, this to remove all the greasy matter the sponges may contain; then rinse them thoroughly, squeezing them well in several lots of clean cold water. After this preliminary operation soak the sponges in chloride acid mixed with four times the quantity of water, suiting the whole amount to the size of the sponge, but keeping the same proportions. After twenty-four hours let the tap run on to the sponge for some time, then rinse with the hands until all smell of the acid has disappeared. Hang the sponge up to dry over a hot stove, and, when this has been satisfactorily accomplished, the sponge will be almost as good as new.

Lamp and Candle Shades.

The favorite way of lighting a room at present is the one that will give the most light and not cast unbecoming shadows nor too strong a light. Lamps, if well attended to and filled with good astral oil, give the most becoming light, but some attention must be paid to the lamp shades. Those most in fashion are made on the wide round frames, and are either of the parchment, painted by hand, or of flowered silk or cretonne, finished with a very narrow Tom Thumb fringe. The painted ones are, of course, handsomer than the others, but there are some exquisite designs in the flowered silks and cretonnes which are much less expensive, and almost equally as effective. The glass globes have come into fashion again; those made of the shaded glass in the heavy iron frames are of good shape and coloring, but do not give as good a light as might be desired. Any globe or shade that covers the lamp or the burner of the lamp at the base is not suitable for a reading lamp; but these globes look very well on a lamp intended merely to light some corner, or to be a means of ornament in a room.

Candle shades are daintier and prettier than ever. They are made of both silk and paper—some in the shape of flowers, others in silk fitted over a frame and with an over frame of filigree silver. Women who entertain a great deal keep a number of different designs on hand, so that they can change the decorations of their tables at any time. The candle shades and lamp shades should not be used without a small inner shade or chimney of some material like isinglass, mica or asbestos—something that is non-inflammable, and does away with the danger of the shade being burned.—Harper's Bazar.

Recipes.

Sweet Potato Pie—One pint of potato rubbed through a sieve or colander, four well-beaten eggs, one full cup of sugar, a tablespoonful of butter; nutmeg to taste; make into a very thin batter with rich milk; fill three under crusts; bake in moderate oven.

Ham Salad—Chop fine cabbage and onion, mix one pint of cabbage, one tablespoonful of onion, season with salt, pepper and crushed celery seed; sprinkle over the cabbage and onion one cup of minced, boiled ham; pour over all good vinegar and serve quickly.

Egg Sauce—One cup of stock, heated and thickened with a tablespoonful of butter rolled in flour, poured over two beaten eggs; boil one minute, with a tablespoonful af parsley chopped in; add the powdered yolks of two hard-boiled eggs; stir well, and serve with boiled meat or fowls.

Kidney Toast—Stew two sheep's kidneys in a little water until very tender. Skin them, remove the gristle and chop fine. Add one-half teaspoonful of lemon juice, one tablespoonful of butter, pepper and salt. Spread this mixture on buttered toast, and heat in the oven before serving.

Spice Cake—Cream together thoroughly one cup of butter, two cups of sugar and three eggs. Then add one cupful of cold water, two teaspoonfuls of cinnamon, one-half teaspoonful of cloves, one-half teaspoonful of nutmeg, three and a half cups of flour, to which two teaspoonfuls of baking powder have been added, and one large cupful of raisins and currants mixed.

Prune Pudding—Cook one pound of prunes until very tender, remove the seeds and chop very fine. Beat the whites of five eggs to a stiff froth and add one tablespoonful of sugar, a pinch of salt and a pinch of cream of tartar. Mix thoroughly with the chopped prunes; put into a double boiler and steam twenty minutes. Pour into a mould and serve with whipped cream.

The Bravest Soldier.

Frederick the Great, after a terrible engagement, asked his officers, who behaved most intrepidly during the engagement. The preference was unanimously given to himself.

"You are mistaken; the bravest fellow was a fifer whom I passed twenty times during the engagement, and who did not cease or vary a note the whole time."

It takes 72,000 tons of paper to make the postal cards used in the United States each year.

HIS SWEETHEART OF LONG AGO.

Molly is fixin' ter marry—Jenny is livin' away,
An' the boys hain't been back at the o' home in many an' many a day.
An' somehow the spring's lost its sweetness an' lonesome an' long falls the snow,
An' nuthin' is left but the pictur' of the sweetheart I loved long ago.

I never was one fer complainin'—but somethin' seems lost from life's skies,
An' often in sunshine it's rainin'—it's rainin' eround my ol' eyes!
Fer here's whar their arms was eroun' me—an' here's whar she smiled on me,
An' all that is left is the pictur' of the sweetheart I loved long ago.

The medder still feels the lark's shadder an' frequent I hear the birds sing,
Jest as ef nuthin' had happened ter all the red roses of spring!
Jest as they sung at her weddin'. But how kin the singin' birds know
That nuthin' is left but the pictur' of the sweetheart I loved long ago?

Nuthin'? Thar's Molly a-comin' an' bringin' a rose ter me. Well,
Life's story's tol' over an' over, 'till nuthin' is new that we tell.
Her arms eroun' my neck, an' her blue eyes in tears at my takin' on so;—
Kiss me, dear—fer you re jest like the pictur' of the sweetheart I loved long ago!
—F. L. Stanton, in the Ladies' Home Journal.

HUMOR OF THE DAY.

"So they were married. That was the last of their troubles, of course." "Last, but not least."—Detroit Journal.

"I won't take this picture, Mr. Artist. It doesn't look like my wife at all." "Well, then, you are to be congratulated."

Arizona Bill—"What killed your friend? Horse run away with him?" Texas Pete—"No; he ran away with a horse."—Yonkers Statesman.

She wrote some grand verses on worry—
To trace up the world—and then—well—
She got in the worst kind of flurry
For fear that those verses won't sell.
—Detroit Free Press.

Annette—"How seedy the Bredwells looked to-day." Jocelyn—"Yes, they were going to make a call on his wife's wealthy relatives."—Brooklyn Life.

"Was Beatrice weeping because her husband had appendicitis?" "No, she wept because he didn't get it until it was out of style."—Chicago Record.

"Oh, mamma," cried Pussie, as the snake gave a start and glided away in the grass, "it seems to be all made up of ball bearings, doesn't it?"—Brooklyn Life.

Young Lady (soulfully)—"Life is one grand, sweet song!" Old Bachelor (crabbedly)—"Yes; but some of us have fearfully poor voices."—Roxbury Gazette.

Hustle Nit—"This book says that bloomin' Frenchman Marat wuz stabbed while taking a bath." Park bench Daly—"Is dat all he got fur it?"—Wrinkle.

"Bunker seems to be completely under his wife's thumb." "Yes; her father gives her the same personal allowance she had before she got married."—Chicago News.

Stayleight—"Tommy, do you think your sister is fond of me?" Tommy—"I don't know. She gave me a quarter to set the clock half an hour fast."—Jewish Comment.

"I bet ten kisses!" he cried,
And Marjorie answered, "Done!"
Quoth he, "They're just as good as won."
"They're ten times better than one," she sighed.
—Detroit Journal.

"Why can't you wait a few minutes?" called the guests to the departing train. "Because time and tide wait for no man," shouted the groom, and then the shower of shoes descended.—Judge.

"Whatever induced you to call your daughter Birdie? Is that her right name?" "Oh, no; her real name is Hortense, but she thinks she has a voice, and there's a pretty bill attached."—Chicago News.

A Deaf Mute Traveling Salesman.

A. G. Kent, of Grand Rapids, Mich., is a traveling salesman for a Wisconsin chair factory, and as such there is not another in the country like him. He is young, handsome, bright. His peculiarity lies in the fact that he is a deaf mute. On his card is the inscription: "The company that needs no talking," and he lets the photographs which he carries do the talking for him.

Kent is twenty-eight years old and that the world is silent to him is due to an infantile disease that destroyed the hearing. He was educated at the State school for the deaf and when he came out to find a place for himself in the world he at first worked for his father in making and selling furniture. Then he secured a position as traveling salesman for the Wisconsin concern and has been highly successful in the business.

When he enters the store of a customer he lays down his card and as he has already become well known to the trade it is no longer necessary for him to explain his application. He produces his photographs with the cost marked on each, and the dickering which ensues is done on a scratch bank or by signs. Instead of being a handicap, Kent's infliction is a help to him in his business.—Chicago Record.

A Hapsburg Tradition.

An ancient tradition of the Hapsburg family, the most ancient and tradition-laden family in Europe, decrees that the bodies of all its members, shall be divided into three parts. It has all the sacredness of law. In accordance with this tradition, the body of the late Empress lies in the crypt of the Church in the Capuchins, her heart in a silver urn in the Church of the Augustines, and the rest of the internal organs in a gold and crystal receptacle in the Cathedral of St. Stephen. Such a dissection, attended with so much ceremony, appears dreadful to us. To the Austrian imperial family it is only a fulfilment of an ancient and honored rule.

Some Historical Rings.

The British Museum contains several historical rings. One belonged to Mary, Queen of Scotland. It contains the initial letters of Mary and Darnley, and may be seen at South Kensington. Another ring is intimately connected with the last moments of Charles I.; it was exhibited several years ago, at the time of the exhibition of the Stuart treasures. It contains a portrait of the King, and is said to have been given shortly before his execution to the Bishop of London, Juxon, who accompanied the King to the scaffold.

A DAY-TIME TUNE.

The sun sings out in a dawn-dappled sky;
And a fleeting moon croons a pale reply;
While the star-crowded chorus
Beneath, round, and o'er us,
Comes muffled, uncertain,
Through the day's drawn curtain;
And the waking world lifts a workday cry
To mate with the martialing music on high.

Right good for the soul it is: drifting through dreams;
But it's braver to plow where the fat earth teems.
The office is better
Than the lotos-fetter;
And sweeter than the bottle
Is the wide engine throttle.
So, clerk, to your work! and, maiden, to your seams!
Tradesman to your trade! and agent to your schemes!
There's time for you to loaf when the sun's gone out; it's work-hours while it beams.

—Rupert Hughes, in the Criterion.

OVERBOARD.

BY O. P.

HEAVY chains were about his ankles, handcuffs upon his wrists and the brand of crime was on his forehead, on his dark features, and in his fierce, wolfish eyes. There he stood, an outcast from the pale of human kindness, the convict, Mark Mold, on the deck of the passenger ship Briton, the captain of which for a certain sum paid by the law officers, had consented to take him, with several others of his stamp, to Botany Bay, as room could not be found for these criminals aboard the transport vessel anchored a mile below and which had been packed to overflowing ere the prisoners were brought to it.

While Mark still waited on the deck for the officers to stow him in the dark hold with his fellows a boat from the Liverpool dock came alongside with several passengers, among them a handsome lady of thirty, Mrs. Howland, wife of Colonel Howland, quartered with his regiment near Port Jackson, Australia, where she was going to join him, and her little daughter Grace, a beautiful child of six years.

As Mrs. Howland was assisted up the gangplank she noticed Mark Mold and shuddered.

"You need not be afraid, ma'am," said the captain. "The criminals will be kept in the hold, chained; they can do you harm."

"Can you not send them away from here? I wish you would."

"I regret that I cannot, as I have agreed to take them."

Descending into the cabin, the lady sat, unable to rid herself of the feeling of alarm excited by the presence of the convicts aboard the vessel. She at length concluded to go ashore and endeavor to persuade the ship-owners to have the criminals taken off the craft; but ere she could proceed to execute her plan the Briton was under weigh.

As day after day passed the bright little cherub, Grace, spread light and joy throughout the vessel.

The rough sailors would smile, their brown faces softening when she ventured among them.

They always had a pleasant word for her, for her winning little ways had made her a favorite with all, from the cabin boy up to Ben Hayes, the oldest seaman aboard.

She would walk forward the first thing of a morning and shake hands with each one, her mother smilingly permitting such freedom on the part of her child. One day, having heard that the crew did not fare as sumptuously as the passengers, little Grace, instead of eating her piece of poundcake at the cabin table, took it forward among the sailors and make each of them take a big bite, saying she would tell the captain to send them a basket full.

Soon she noticed on deck the convict, Mark Mold, who, having been taken ill in the confined air below, had been relieved of his chains and led up to breathe the fresh air. A pleased look crossed his haggard face as he inhaled the pure breeze, and, looking out on the broad, blue, rolling ocean, he seemed at once to get stronger and better.

"Won't you have some? Here, take it; you may have it all," fell a childish voice on his ear, and, looking down, he saw Grace at his knee, holding up her piece of cake.

He seemed about to put his hand on her head when Mrs. Howland gently, but quickly drew the child away.

The man showed no emotion at this action of the lady. It was natural the mother should deem there was contamination — poison — in his touch; that she should not have permitted him even to lay his hand on the golden hair of the child.

"You must never go near that bad man again," said Mrs. Howland.

"Why, mamma, isn't he a little good? I've heard uncle—and he is a minister, mamma—say that everyone is a little good."

"You have heard him say that the worst person has some good quality; but I differ with him. I don't believe that convict, who, I have learned from the captain, was a thief, housebreaker and drunkard for years, has a single good trait."

Just as she spoke a heavy squall struck the ship, hurling her down almost on her beam ends and driving her through the water with everything humming. The wind blew with terrific force, and the vast ocean was veiled for miles by the whirling, driving spray, which flew like snow-flakes all round the vessel, shrouding her in a white mist.

Suddenly there was a wild shriek from Mrs. Howland as little Grace, who had attempted to run into the cabin, was literally blown to leeward into the sea.

"My child! O God, save my child!" screamed the distracted mother, whose voice, however, was nearly drowned by the booming thunder of wind and ocean, the rattling of canvas, the slatting of sheets and ropes and the swashing, hissing noise of the sweeping spray.

The sailors looked with appalled faces on the form of Grace as she was borne along by the merciless waves. Not one of them dared to venture overboard in that tempest, and as to lowering a boat, it was simply impossible, as no boat could live in such a storm.

"Save her! Will no one save my child?" screamed Mrs. Howland, confronting the seamen with clasped hands and frenzied, beseeching eyes.

They looked at each other and not one moved, for all felt that certain death awaited the man who should plunge in that wrathful ocean; but Mark Mold plunged overboard, and the mother clung to a backstay, eagerly watching for his reappearance; but, seeing nothing of him, she bowed her head on the rail, moaning and raving like a maniac.

Still raged the storm and on tore the ship further and further from the place where the man and child had gone overboard. The seamen exchanged ominous glances and shook shook their heads.

Soon the squall swept far away to leeward, the ship righted and the sun gleamed from a clear sky upon a clearing sea.

From the captain, who, having now brought his ship to, with main topsail aback, had run aloft, a wild cry went ringing to the heavens, sending an electric thrill of joy to the hearts of all on deck.

"I see something two miles off the lee quarter. God grant it be the man and child!"

His boat was soon down with good oarsmen in it, with Mrs. Howland, full of wild, anxious hope, in the stern sheets.

Nearer to that distant speck drew the boat.

"There he is!" cried the watchful captain, at last. "I think—I believe—but am not certain—he—yes, yes, thank God—hooray! hooray! he has the child."

Yes, there was the convict in the water, holding up the child that the mother might see it.

Such a scream of joy as burst from that mother's lips it would have done you good to hear.

A few minutes later Grace nestled on her bosom, weak and faint, but showing signs of rapid recovery, as the happy woman strained her to her breast, showering kiss after kiss upon her face.

Almost exhausted to unconsciousness, Mark Mold lay in the bottom of the boat, scarcely hearing the mother, hardly feeling the pressure of her lips upon his hands, when, at length, she turned to him, warmly expressing her gratitude.

Now she recognized the truth of the saying that the worst person is not without some good trait, and very glad she was that she had not succeeded in having the convicts removed from the ship when she first discovered they were aboard. Of course, had they been taken away Mark Mold would have gone with them and her child would have been lost.

On arriving at Fort Jackson Mrs. Howland related to her husband, the colonel, the gallant conduct of Mark Mold, who thereafter was constantly befriended during his hard prison life by the grateful officer.

This kind treatment, the first he had ever received from a human being since he became an outlaw, had a softening effect on Mark's character, and he conducted himself so well that the colonel at length succeeded in obtaining for him a commutation of his penalty, which had been for twenty years, to half that time.

When at last, the prisoner was discharged the colonel procured his employment and the liberated convict became a steady, honest man.

WEAK HEARTS AND BICYCLES.

Only Those Whose Breathing and Pulsations Recover Quickly Should Ride.

Dr. Schott, of Nauheim, Germany, who has devoted considerable time to the study of bicycling from a hygienic point of view, gives these facts as the results of his studies:

Bicycling, just as mountain climbing, accelerates the action of the heart and thus quickens the pulse. This naturally tends to enlarge the heart during action, a process which during rest takes a backward turn, and the vital organ resumes its normal state.

By violent, or, say, excessive exercise on the wheel, when the pulse beats at 140 per minute, the conditions change. The expansion of the heart does not fall back to the normal, as is best proved by the "used-up" look of the cycle racers after a tournament. Should this strained exercise continue the enlargement of the heart continues with it, and fatal results are inevitable.

The older the wheelman the easier do the muscles of the heart assume undue proportions, and, the arteries becoming less elastic with age, the life of such a man is greatly endangered. There is a certain note in breathing which is an infallible warning with turners and climbers, which, however, very often fails its purpose with the cycler, for in his case the great draught caused by his run supplies him with more oxygen than is necessary.

All these things should be taken in due consideration by ardent wheelmen. Bicycling as an exercise should be taken only by persons whose heart and lungs are in the best natural condition.

Sharks Not Always Dangerous.

A well-known writer declares that the prevailing ideas of danger from sharks are greatly exaggerated. Individual sharks may possibly, he thinks, develop cannibal tastes, but such are exceptions, rarer than man-eating tigers and crocodiles. The divers and fishermen in the Torres Straits, Australia, where big sharks abound, do not show the least fear of them.

A Matrimonial Musing.

The average young man thinks he is in a position to marry if he has $250 in the bank and a steady job. Hope is a great factor in a love affair. After the man is forty he wonders how he ever did it, and when he eats pie at night and has the nightmare he always imagines that he is marrying again on $250.—Atchison Globe.

FACTORIES IN THE CAVES

TENNESSEE'S SOCIALISTIC COLONY MAKES NOVEL USE OF CAVERNS.

Remarkable Subterranean Vinegar and Canning Works—Caves Utilized as Storehouses For Celery—Barbecues and Dances Held in a Cavern.

The unique socialistic and co-operative colony of Ruskin, which has been recently organized in the backwoods of middle Tennessee, about six miles from Tennessee City, owns, among other attractions, some great natural wonders in the way of huge caves which are not only exceedingly curious and picturesque but useful as well, as since their discovery a few months ago they have been utilized by the colonists as a canning and vinegar factory and a storehouse for canned fruits and their large celery crop, the uniformly cool temperature of the cave preserving the celery perfectly for months, and thus enabling the Ruskinites to bring it forth in the spring fresh and delicious.

Imagine a railroad depot with solid rock arched roof and walls about 500 feet long by sixty feet wide, well lighted, for the entrance is high and wide enough for half a dozen teams to drive in abreast, and some slight conception can be gained of the appearance of Ruskin's largest cave. In the center is a little crystal lake, about fifty feet in diameter, with water so clear that you can see the stones plainly on the bottom thirty-five feet below, for that is its depth.

This is the basin of a subterranean spring, from which the water flows in a comparatively large stream perpetually, and which has been guided down a wooden flume by the colonists to an overshot wheel, furnishing power to a pump that forces the water to the top of the great limestone bluff in which this cave is found, 200 feet above. Here is a great Portland cement cistern, holding 1300 barrels, connected by pipes to the printery of the colony, that would enable them to flood the building in about three minutes in case of fire.

There are various passages from the main cave. One of them after going about one-eighth of a mile opens into another cave even larger than the first. These caves have never been fully explored, but a tramway has been built some distance toward the second cave, and ample facilities have been found for the storing of celery, gladiolas, cape bulbs and other rare plants. The atmosphere in these caves is remarkably dry and pure.

A short distance away from the big cave, which is used as a factory and storehouse, is another remarkably beautiful natural wonder, known as Stalactite Cave, because of the hundreds of wonderfully odd and curiously shaped crystal formations with which it is adorned.

This cave is located in the face of a high bluff, and the view to be obtained from its entrance of the surrounding country is most attractive and extended. On last Fourth of July the colony gave a barbecue and dance at the big cave. Over 2000 Tennesseeans attended, and over 1000 were in the big cave at one time.

The country people at first did not take to the colonists, but as they learned to know them better that feeling passed away, and they are now the best of friends. They bring their produce there to sell and patronize the Ruskin store and mills. They found fair dealing and good articles at uniformly low prices. One young Tennesseean said recently: "We wish there were more colonists, for they have increased the value of our land and pay the highest taxes in the county."

No satisfactory explanation as to the origin of the caves has yet been given by the geologists of the neighborhood, and their age, although uncertain, is recognized as being very great. That they were known to the Indians of prehistoric times is proved by the discovery in them of many unique stone arrow heads and other crude implements of the chase.

Ruskin's remarkable caves are not by any means the only objects of interest in connection with the settlement, as the colony itself is entirely out of the ordinary. It has been founded on strict Bellamy principles and named for the famous English essayist, art critic and socialist. Its principles are far more radical than those followed by the transcendentalists in the celebrated Brook Farm experiment fifty years ago. This proved a dismal financial failure. Ruskin is four years old, discounts its bills and is rated A1 by Bradstreet's.

The settlement lives as one great family, although each member is furnished a separate home. All take their meals free at the public dining hall. School privileges, medicines, medical attendance and laundry work are furnished free by the association, and in the case of rough outdoor work, two suits of clothes and two pairs of shoes are also provided free.

Ruskin has a government of its own—direct legislation of the people. It has its own system of money, a system in which the standard of value is an hour's labor. It pays the wife as much as it does the husband and will support the widow as it supported the man. In case of sickness the maintenance goes on just the same as in health.

Rice as a Detector of Thieves.

Not being able to trace anything in connection with the loss of the 2000 rupees from the cash safe of the Surati Bazaar Company, the directors have resorted to astrology and finally sorcery. Every employe of the bazaar was given a mouthful of rice to eat, which had been previously put through some magic preparation, the belief being that if the person who had taken the money ate the rice some very great misfortune would befall him. It is not recorded that any of the employes have yet met with a disaster.—Rangoon Gazette.

Trouble For Jail Officials.

Wellington, Kan., built a new jail last year, and the authorities determined to name it after the first prisoner who might be confined in it. This prisoner proved to be a woman, Mrs. Horton, and the institution was promptly named "Horton Jail." Now it has been proven that the woman was innocent, and she proposes to sue the Wellington authorities for damages.

A MERRY-GO-ROUND CRISIS.

The Fascinating Whirligig Nearly Bankrupted a South Sea Island.

"My wanderings took me to Papeete, the capital of Tahiti, in the South Sea, a short time ago," said a recently returned globe-trotter, the peculiar odor of whose cigarette had attracted the attention of a New York Times reporter. "These cigarettes came from that charming little city, the centre of population of the most delightful place on earth, and the tobacconist who sold them told me this funny story of how the city was once nearly bankrupted and then restored to prosperity about as suddenly. One day a man arrived from nowhere in particular on a tramp schooner that came from the same port. The visitor brought with him a common, everyday merry-go-round, such as you see at Coney Island, only much less gaudy and glittering. We saw his schooner come slowly through the reef and tie up alongside the beach. Shortly after securing an anchorage the visitor ripped all the sails and a few spars from his vessel and rigged up a tent. From the hold of the schooner he brought forth a lot of battered wooden horses, some cogwheels, and a hand organ. In an hour he had his merry-go-round ready for business, and opened up at a franc a ride. How those natives struggled to climb over one another to get on those horses could never be adequately described. The scramble can only be imagined. They rode all day and they rode all night, and they spinned around and listened to the one sad tune of the hand organ with the wildest delight. Day after day the merry-go-round man kept open tent, and took in loads of money, and natives who had never done a day's work toiled for a franc so as to be able to take a ride. Many spent their earnings, while others begged and borrowed. Bills went unpaid at the stores, and at last the Treasury of Papeete was endangered, and its credit weakened, by the mad desire of the populace to patronize the machine. Finally the municipality could stand it no longer. The man had amassed a fortune of 40,000 francs, and had a good prospect of owning the island. So the City Council passed a law banishing him, and confiscating his merry-go-round. Of course he took the money with him."

"And what became of the merry-go-round?"

"The Municipal Government took charge of it and made a tour of all the other islands in the Tahitian group, setting the poor natives crazy. Everywhere that merry-go-round proved just as much of a success as it was at Papeete, and it was not long before the Treasury was full and Papeete had money to burn. I expect they are using the old machine now as a means of revenue in lieu of the ordinary tax gatherer."

A Pathetic Appeal.

The Hamburg correspondent of The Chicago Record is responsible for the following story:

Among the papers of Emanuel Geibel, the popular German poet, has just been found a letter from a schoolboy of Lubeck, whose patience apparently was worn to a thin edge by enforced memorizing of the poet's productions. The protest is as follows:

"Most Respected Mr. Geibel: Today our class finished learning your poem, 'Fruehlinghoffnung.' Last week five boys had to stay after school because they didn't know it, and today two got a licking because they hadn't learned it all yet. You did not think of that when you made the poem, did you? You are a short poet. Schiller is the longest, but he is in the first grade. The teacher says the poems are very fine, but there are so many fine poems, and we have to learn them all. We want to ask you not to make any more. There are too many wars, too, and we have to learn the battles. Geography is better, for we can always take a look at the map; but the poems and the battles are the worst. Besides, every poet has a biography and a birth and death years. For you we don't have to learn a death year yet. We wish you a very long life!"

Loubet's Fine Decoration.

The Grand Master's collar of the Order of the Legion of Honor, with which President Loubet has been invested, is of finely wrought gold, and is altogether a magnificent decoration, but very rarely assumed by the President. The Order dates from Napoleon's consulate in 1802. It comprises four classes—viz., eighty grand crosses, 160 grand officers, 400 commanders, and an unlimited number of officers and chevaliers. Unless by the exercise of authority on the part of the Grand Master, or for some signal service to the State, all holding the Order begin as chevaliers, and are not eligible until they have exercised with distinction for twenty years civil or military duties, or have done some important service to the State, or earned distinction in art or science. A chevalier must have held that grade for four years before he can become an officer; two years more are necessary before the grade of commander can be attained; a commander cannot become a grand officer under five years, and five years more are needed before a grand officer can become a grand cross. For military men years of war services count double. — London Chronicle.

A British Cruiser's Narrow Escape.

Her Majesty's ship Eclipse narrowly escaped the experience of the American cruiser Maine during her stay at Bombay recently. It appears that while the officers were at dinner in the ward-room an explosion occurred beneath them, followed by sounds of numerous slighter concussions. The sounds were located in the shell-room of the twelve-pounder quick-firing gun. This was at once flooded, and, after pumping out, the inspection showed that three twelve-pounder shells from the top tier had exploded, the fragments being scattered all over the room, though little damage was done to the room fittings or to other shells. These shells are of a highly explosive character, but no others showed signs of injury. A court of inquiry was ordered, but no information beyond that already known was elicited, the only explanation of the mystery being a theory of spontaneous explosion.—Advocate of India (Bombay).

THE MERRY SIDE OF LIFE.

STORIES TOLD BY THE FUNNY MEN OF THE PRESS.

Take Up the Chicken's Burden—A Cause For Talk—The Comparative Age—Ground For Apprehension—Would Be Punctual Then—True to the End, Etc

(By a Leghorn Hen.)

Take up the chicken's burden,
Send forth the best ye breed—
To fatten themselves in exile
To serve the purchaser's need;
To lie mid spice and gravy
On platters, hot and brown,
And then be carved in pieces,
That gluttons may gulp them down.
—St. Paul Pioneer Press.

The Comparative Age.

"Is that story old?"

"Old! Why, I heard that story the same year I got this dress suit."—Detroit Free Press.

Ground For Apprehension.

Brown—"I think there will be litigation over my uncle's estate."

Jones—"Why do you think so?"

Brown—"He left a lot of money."—Puck.

A Cause For Talk.

Mr. Griham—"The woman is talked about awfully."

Mr. G.—"Why shouldn't she be? Isn't she tolerably good looking?"—Boston Transcript.

Would Be Punctual Then.

"If that girl could learn to be punctual I believe I could marry her."

"Possibly if you asked her to meet you at the altar she would be on time."

One on the Editor.

Editor (to aspiring writer)—"You should write so that the most ignorant can understand what you mean."

Aspirant—"Well, what part of my paragraph don't you understand?"—Tit-Bits.

Womanly Philosophy.

"I see you have dropped one dressmaker and taken up another. What does that mean?"

"It simply means, my dear, that I believe in the survival of the fittest."—Philadelphia Bulletin.

True to the End.

Dix—"I understand Windig, the attorney, is seriously ill."

Hix—"Yes; I met his physician this morning, and he says he is lying at death's door."

"That's just like a lawyer."

Expecting Too Much.

"He says that after we are married," said the enthusiastic girl, "my every wish shall be his law."

"Yes," answered Miss Cayenne, "I understand that the statute books are full of obsolete laws."—Washington Star.

Making It Readable.

Mother—"How did papa's new book get in this condition?"

Bobby—"Why, mamma, I heard papa say last night that the book was too dry for him, so I put it in the bathtub and let the water run."—Pearson's Weekly.

An Old Hand.

Maud—"Did he ask you to be his wife?"

Mae—"Yes."

Maud—"How did he say it?"

Mae—"Oh, as if he had had a good deal of practice asking the same question."—Boston Transcript.

Extreme Opposition.

"I never saw a man so violently opposed to capital as Sniggles, the labor-leader," remarked Spykes to Spokes.

"What about Sniggles?"

"Well, he won't even use capital letters in spelling his own name."—Judge.

A Case of Cruelty.

Mrs. Crimson-beak—"Does your husband grumble when his dinner isn't ready on time?"

Mrs. Yeast—"Oh, no; he always sings while he's waiting."

Mrs. Crimsonbeak—"Well, some husbands are cruel, aren't they?"—Yonkers Statesman.

An Infallible Sign.

"Mr. Clair," said the manager, "you positively must give up letting your mind dwell so much on your bicycle."

"Eh? Why?" asked the tragedian.

"Perhaps you are not aware of it, but in the third act, when you should have said: 'Ye gods, I am stabbed,' you shouted, 'I am punctured.'"—Tit-Bits.

Almost a Death Struggle.

A large crowd had gradually formed around the two fashionably dressed and oblivious young girls, and at one time it seemed necessary to separate them.

"What can it mean?" said the stranger, who had just come up.

"It took me," said the man addressed, "some time to learn, but as I understand it now, one girl has been six months in Europe, and while she was gone the other one has learned to play golf, and they are trying to tell each other about it."—Life.

The Latest Invention.

1—Old Jones was always dropping his watch, but—

2—Now he has one of the new style parachute watch guards.

There is no truth whatever in the belief that any one falling into the sea necessarily rises and sinks three times before drowning.

NEWS AND NOTES FOR WOMEN.

The New Costumes.

Many of the new costumes are light in color as well as weight, and the size of the fashionable woman is in strong contrast to that of a season or so ago, when full, spreading sleeves and voluminous skirts were the rule. The close sleeves and the straight clinging demi-trained skirts are designed to give the effect of height and slenderness.

The New Collar.

There is a new turnover collar which is gaining in favor every day. It is very high and straight. Some of these collars have the edges of the turnover part perfectly square, while others are slightly rounded; but all of them have a straight piece going around the neck between the inside and the part that turns over, similar to that on the turnover collars worn by women last summer. These collars are very comfortable, as there is nothing about them which can cut into the neck, no matter how high they are. For general wear they are becoming quite popular, though one never sees them in the evening or on ceremonious occasions, for the high, straight "choker" still holds sway at such times.

The Sailor Hat.

The English sailor in all its lofty stiffness is with us once more. The smart hatters give it first place in their windows. It has a high crown this year, and its brim is a shade wider than usual. Clumps of green leaves and great bunches of nasturtiums and violets and geraniums are piled high in front and way round one side. A twist of tulle, chiffon, or velvet are included in the adornment of these sometimes becoming but always ungraceful hats. In more gracious shapes chiffon and gleaming straw are intermingled. Most of the season's hats turn up at one side, the brim rolling softly, not turned up flat. "Sentimental" flowers, such as pink roses, lilies of the valley and forget-me-nots promise to rival the popularity of ragged-sailors, clover, cowslips, carnations and poppies.

Women as Librarians.

Out of the 700 members of the American Library Association the large majority are women. There are various reasons why the calling of librarian is pre-eminently a woman's. The bump of order seems to be much developed in a woman than it is in the sterner sex. The work requires patience and promptness, two virtues which women possess in a high degree, and does not require hard physical labor.

Among the more prominent characters in this new-found profession are Miss Mary S. Cutler, Director of the New York State Library School; Miss Mary Wright Plummer, librarian of the Pratt Institute, Brooklyn; Miss C. M. Hewins, of the Hartford Public Library, Conn., and Miss Catherine L. Sharp, now librarian at the Armour Institute of Technology, who has recently received the added distinction of the appointment to the same position in the University of Illinois.

The Attractive Woman.

A clever woman, provided she be not sarcastic and too fully alive to a sense of her own importance, is generally an attractive one. Men may be charmed for a time by a pretty face, but they soon tire of mere prettiness. Nor does it follow that all women of good sense and sharp intellect are necessarily plain.

Bright thoughts enliven the most ordinary face, until the reflection of the mind shining out in all its radiance makes one forget that the features are not pure Grecian, and leads one to believe that such a woman is in reality a great beauty.

The vivacious creature of varying moods and quaint fancies is the one that charms. A man forgets the type of beauty she may or may not possess, so interested does he become in the pleasing study of a mind that renders her face ever winning, irresistible and pleasing, because, like the surface of a lake, there comes a change with every varying emotion. The would-be attractive woman should cultivate the mind, for grace of soul and education of spirit count for more than limpid eyes, a rosebud mouth and a dimpled chin. She should be teachable, for there is not one iota of lovableness in the man or woman who thinks he or she knows it all.

Presents For the Bride.

"The wedding present as an institution cannot be ignored," writes Frances E. Lanigan in the Ladies' Home Journal. "It should be, and almost always is, a matter of pleasure to both recipient and giver, and when properly given—that is, in cases where intimacy and affection warrant its being sent—it is a most charming institution. Wedding presents are sometimes objected to on the ground that they compel young people to start their married life handicapped with the overhanging shadow of gifts which must eventually be repaid in kind. Where such a shadow is it deserves to be, for less kindly appreciation of the interest and affection of one's friends can scarcely be imagined than this. The wedding present in almost all cases represents a token of good will and affectionate interest, and should be so received.

"Let no one be deterred from sending a wedding present because of her inability to send something costly or elaborate. Many pretty and useful things may be purchased nowadays for very little money, and many dainty articles suitable for personal or household use may be made by reasonably clever hands. Probably the presents most valued by the average bride are those which are made by the loving hands of her friends."

Tired Feet and How to Care For Them.

There is scarcely any part of the body that is as sensitive and appreciative as the feet, but, like the English "slavy" or lodging-house drudge, they are always "put upon" and never complain. They are really just as tender as the hands, though, having been covered from infancy with hard leather and ill-fitting hose, they have grown used to limited space and care. The bones are very delicate and beautiful, the pores very large and absorbent, and the whole surface full nerves. It is astonishing how responsive the feet are to kind care.

They should be kept, nails and all, as clean and soft as the hands, then the skin would seldom harden into uncomfortable thickness.

A dainty little lady of fifty years declares that her fresh complexion and bright eyes are due partially to well-kept feet. "I never let them get cold, for that chills the whole body. I have knitted slippers for night use over the floor, and take plenty of exercise every day, with deep breathing, and warm underclothing, especially below the waist line. Then I wash them every night in plenty of warm water, and rub them with witch hazel or alcohol; sometimes I give them a bath of cold water and sea salt, always drying with brisk friction. I used to have corns. How do you think I cured them? By dancing. I danced them away; for a poor circulation causes corns oftener than tight shoes. I rub my feet with vaseline at least once a week, and change my stockings every other day.

It hurts to walk properly, unless all corns are removed, smooth stockings assumed, and broad-toed shoes worn from that moment on. A badly darned stocking is like a tack in the shoe. Weak ankles should be rested every day by placing a pillow over the instep as one lies face downward on a lounge. Salt-and-water massage is good, and one gymnasium teacher advises walking, whenever possible, upon tip-toes; this can be done in one's rooms or when working about the house. Very soon, with rest, exercise, cleanliness and cosmetic care, these patient little slaves, which we systematically neglect, although we depend so much on them, will reward us with renewed strength and service. —Harper's Bazar.

Gossip.

It has been estimated that there are at the lowest count 500,000 American women who are directly interested in some form or other of club work.

The "Miss Matthews" who won a prize at a recent exhibition of book covers in London was Princess Victoria, the only unmarried daughter of the Prince and Princess of Wales.

Mrs. Laura McGregor, the wife of a sea captain who commands a whaling vessel, has made what is said to be the first extended visit paid by a white woman to the Arctic seas in winter.

Miss Ellen Terry has quite a passion for collecting the eyeglasses of celebrities, and whenever she begs a pair she invariably gets the wearer of them to write his or her autograph upon them.

The Countess of Minto's children take after her in their love of the ice, and there are no better skaters, even in Ottawa, where the youngsters begin to skate almost as soon as they can walk.

In the city of beautiful gowns, Vienna, Austria, Miss Clara Clemens, daughter of the humorist, Mark Twain, is cultivating a voice said to be unusually sweet and attractive, with the intention of going on the concert stage.

Miss Mary C. Frances, who recently made a visit to Cuba, says that the main object of her journey was to carry an American flag to General Bartolomeo Masso to raise over the headquarters of the provisional government-house.

Queen Wilhelmina was presented recently with a memorial in behalf of woman suffrage by two delegates from the National Woman Suffrage Association. The memorial was inclosed in a white satin case, and was received kindly by the Queen.

Gleanings From the Shops.

White linen and duck suits trimmed with scalloped applique designs in color.

New stock collars with bows attached having ends that extend to the waistline.

White and tinted muslins showing alternating stripes of lace and cluster tuckings.

Many light-weight dress fabrics in various combinations of biscuit color and white.

Military cycling gowns made of dark-blue cloth decorated with narrow gold braid.

New fancies for the season in duchesse, peau de soie, gros-grain and brocade silks.

Silk and light-wool fabrics showing bayadore stripes, dots and broken lines in contrast.

Bead and jeweled chains of every description, with as many varieties of pendant charms.

Demi-season millinery, parasols, hosiery and summer dress goods in some shade of violet.

Plenty of satins and taffetas with appliques of the narrowest possible velvet ribbon or lace purl.

Double and triple skirts of embroidery, lace or allover materials with variously finished edges.

Long soft neck scarfs decorated tastefully with honiton braids and tiny ruching applied in points or scollops.

Superb scarfs of crepe de chine in all shades, with handsomely woven borders in contrasting pompadour designs or in various open effects of the same color.

Broad displays of new parasols, comprising all the brilliant colorings and tasteful trimming ideas, such as appliques of lace and ribbon, ruchings and narrow frills of taffeta.

A Whooping Cough Party.

A well-known resident of Bergen County, N. J., recently promised his children a social party for their little friends, but by the time everything was ready for the affair the whooping cough broke out among the children and great disappointment followed. About the time the disease became prevalent and many of the friends of the children were stricken with it. Then a happy idea struck the parents—they would have the party just the same, but all of the guests must be afflicted with the whooping cough. None but those with proper credentials were invited and the affair was successful. The disease is of such character that no ill effects could follow the dissipation.—New York Sun.

Korea, with 8,000,000 inhabitants, is about the same size as Minnesota, with a population of only 1,420,300.

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NEED : : :

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Exercise!

Something that will not only throw off that feeling of lassitude, but give

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Collector of Customs—Palemon John,

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Examining Surgeons of Pensions—Drs. J. E. Wood, W. W. Griggs and W. J. Lumsden. Meet on the 1st and 3d Wednesdays of each month at the corner of Road and Church sts

CHURCHES.

Methodist: R. C. Beaman pastor; Baptist, W. S. Penick, pastor; Episcopal, L. L. Williams, rector; Presbyterian, F. H. Johnston, pastor.

Methodist Episcopal Whedbee Buil'g: Preaching 11a. m. and 7.30 p. m., each Sunday. Sunday School at 2 p. m. Prayer meetings Tuesday nights. U. F. Hunter, pastor.

Church of Christ, M. Pittman pastor, services in Court House, every Sunday morning and night,

COLORED—Methodist, W. L. Clayton, pastor Corner Stone, Z. H. Berry, pastor; Olive Branch Luke Pierce, pastor; St. Philip, W. J. Heritage Rector; St. Stephen, W. Arterbridge paster, Antioch, Presbyterian, S P Smith, pastor

LODGES.

Masonic: Eureka Lodge No. 317 Geo. W Brothers, jr. W. M.; Dr. J. B. Grigg, S. W.; Dr. A L. Pendleton, J. W.; T. B. Wilson, S. D.; C. W Grice, J. D.; B. F. Spence, Treas.; D. B. Bradford Secretary; E. F. Sawyer, Chaplain; J. A. Hooper and H. J. Jordan, Steward; E. J. Shepherd, Tiler Meets 1st and 3d Tuesday nights.

Odd Fellows: Achoree Lodge No. 14; R. H. Commander, N. G.; Clay Norcman, V. G.; H. O. Hall, Sec'ty; G. W. Twiddy, Treasurer; W. H. Ballard, P. G.

Talula Encampment No. 8; F. L. Garrett, C. P.; D. M. Simons, H. P.; Clay Foreman, S. W.; Wesley Williams, Scribe; G. W. Twiddy, Treas.

Royal Arcanum, Tiber Creek Council No. 1209 H. O. Hill, Regent; D. A. Morgan, Vice Regent; C. Guirkin, Orator; W. H. Zoeller, Secretary; F. M. Cook, Collector; W. J. Woodley, Treasurer Meets every 1st and 3d Monday nights.

Knights of Honor; R. B. White, Dictator; J. Bigie, Vice Dictator; T. J. Jordan, Reporter; F. B. Mason, Finance Reporter; W. J. Trafton, Treasurer Meets 1st and 4th Friday.

Pasquotank Tribe No. 8, I. O. R. M.; W. H. Sandi, Prophet; Will Anderson, Sachem; R. C. Lane, Sagamore; Luther Hollowan, C. of R.; S. H. Ferrell, K. of W.; J. F. Simpson, K. of W Meet ery Wednesday night.

COUNTY OFFICERS.

Commissioners: Geo. M. Scott, chairman; S. N. Morgan, Elisha Lister; Standard Keeper, W. D. Williams.

Sheriff, Nathan G. Grandy; Superior Court Clerk, W. Harney Jennings; Register of Deeds, M. B. Culpepper; Treasurer, W. A. Foster; Supervisor Gaston Pool; Board of Education: John D. Fulmer, Newton A Jones and John T. Davis.

SCHOOLS.

Public School, W. M. Hinton, Principal.
Atlantic Collegiate Institute, S. L. Sheep, Prest.
Select School, T. N. Tillett, Principal.
State Colored Normal, P. W. Moore, Principal.

T. T. WHITCOMB,
RENTAL AGENT,
Office in the Carolinian Building.

E. F. MARTIN, D. D. S.,
Elizabeth City, N. C.,
offers his professional services to the public in all the branches of DENTISTRY. Can be found at all times.

ISAAC M MEEKINS,

Attorney-at-Law.
ELIZABETH CITY, N. C.

Practice in the District and Federa Courts. Collections promptly made.

B. G. CRISP,
ATTORNEY-AT-LAW,
Manteo, N. C.
Practices in all the Courts. Collections a specialty.

WOODARD HOUSE
EDENTON, N. C.

This well established Hotel offers first-ss accommodations to travelers.

FIRST CLASS BAR ATTACHED

Sample Rooms for Traveling Salesmen and Conveyances furnished when desired. Free Hacks to all Trains and Steamers.

Terms Reasonable.

KEATON'S HOTEL,
W. H. KEATON, Prop.,
Main Street, Near Water
Elizabeth City, N. C.

Good Table, Clean Beds, Polite Attention. Board by the day week or month.

TERMS REASONABLE.

The North Carolinian.

Thursday, April 6, 1899.

The CAROLINIAN told you so.

It did it its duty; its advice was not taken.

Some of our farmers have commenced planting corn.

The fishermen report the catch of shad not very large, but the prices have been good.

There appears to be a hitch about our Public Building. See article in another column.

We return sincere thanks to the friends who have interested themselves in sending us new subscribers.

This is Court week at Edenton. An important business engagement prevented us from making our usual visit.

Ex-Sheriff and Tax Collector Charles A. Banks has settled with the State Treasurer for the taxes of 1898, paying $6,050.85.

If you have been keeping Lent by failing to pay your subscription, remember that the penetential season ended on last Saturday night.

Perquimans Court last week was of short duration. Solicitor Ward informs us that of the 12 State cases tried there were 11 convictions.

We learn that the large Dredge that has been at work in Turner's Cut is now within half a mile of the Locks at South Mills.

The sloop August Flower was disabled in Albemarle Sound during a gale last week. The cargo was lost The vessel is at Snell's Shipyard here for repairs.

A series of meetings will begin next Sunday at the Baptist Church in this City. Rev. Dr. Penick will be assisted by Rev. T. C. Skinner, of Berkley, Va.

On the 30th ult Mr. Samuel Cooper, living several miles from the City, was stricken with paralysis. He went to his stable to feed his stock and was found in a helpless condition.

The Government Survey Boat has arrived here for the purpose of sounding and surveying our waters in view of the improvements for which the appropriation by Congress was made.

The Mill property of the Pasquotank Lumber Company, which has already been sold twice at public sale, is advertised to be sold again to-day, the last bid having been raised $500.00.

All who take and read the CAROLINIAN are not only kept well posted in what is going on at home and abroad but, as a patron says, they also get the full worth of their money.

Sheriff N. G. Grandy has published notices for the Municipal election on the 2nd Monday in May; also, that the question of issuing $30,000 bonds for street improvements will be voted on.

Remarked a gentleman to us the other day: "I haven't been in Elizabeth City in three years, and I have just taken a stroll through the town. The new streets and handsome new buildings are a revelation to me. I travel a good deal and have visited the principal towns in the State and I find that Elizabeth City leads them all.

The new City and Ward boundaries have been printed and posted. The corporate limits remain nearly as before, except that the J. B. Fearing and R. O. Preyor properties on Riverside are now included, also extending the Eastern boundary across Pasquotank River to the Camden county line. The Wards have been increased from 5 to 7. We do not wish to be hypercritical, but it strikes us that a part of the lines of several of the Wards will cause confusion. That the increase of Wards will add to election expenses, salaries of Alderman, etc., is admitted, but it was considered a partisan necessity and was done on the principle that "the end justified the means."

With the approach of Sring time the housewife has had her thinking cap on, planning first how the old furnishings may be changed, made over, or replaced, to seem like new. The small minority have the means to back up their desires, and will come out resplendently in new fittings; but the great majority have little except the desires, and to these a few hints may be seasonable: First, then, it always pays to go about this just as systematically as about any other matter of business. If one makes no calculation beforehand one is apt to spend all one can afford on the first room renovated. But this may be avoided by a little care and a judicious discrimination between the may-haves and must haves. Most women get along with the latter, yet manage somehow to keep a dainty, pretty home.

Were you "April-fooled" on Saturday?

Judge Bowman will hold Gates Court at Gatesville next week.

See Tax Collector Charles A. Banks's advertisement of sales of lands for taxes.

When cooking tough meat of any kind, add a spoonful of strong vinegar to make it tender.

Raw products manufactured at home keep money at home. Encourage the building of more Factories

Mrs Morgan Gordon, residing near South Mills, died on the 21st ult, aged 68 years and 10 months.

The CAROLINIAN agrees with an exchange that "capital is of more advantage to a city than a demagogue."

To open a glass can quickly, run the sharp point of a knife under the top to let the air in, and it will come off quickly.

A cynic says when a woman sits in church with a sad, far-away look in her eyes she isn't always thinking about heaven.

Why does the man who retaliates with emphasis that he will never do a thing always do it if you give him time enough?

"When a man goes into politics he gets useful knowledge of his fellow men," remarked an ex-office holder the other day. "Yes; and they hear things about him, too," observed a citizen in the crowd.

The man who doesn't turn up at Moses Weisel's Gents Furnishing Goods sale is very apt to be turned down by judges of elegant styles.

Several of the ladies of the Episcopal Church here are inaugurating a movement to dedicate a memorial to the memory of Rev. E. M. Forbes who was Rector of Christ's Church for many years. For information, see or address Miss S. E. Martin of this City.

A boy writes to this office to inquire why boys shouldn't recite pieces. It is our idea that boys should learn to speak, should study oratory. Write orations and deliver them. That's the stuff. Reciting is as girlish as learning to play Smith's march on an organ.

We see from the Millville, Pa. "Tablet," published at the village where we first hung out our shingle as a practitioner of the Healing Art, that a lady acquaintanee and friend has taken charge of the Hotel there and proposes to run it on the three "B" plan—good bread, good butter and good beds. A capital idea.

The district schools are nearer to the homes of the country than any other public institutions. The ground work of an education is there laid upon which is reared the superstructure that in after years bring success or failure to many lives A good school is a blessing to any community beyond comparison; a poor one is not only a waste of time for its inmates, but a positive injury to all of them. This county, and every other, demands the best methods of instruction possible that comes within the means of the people The matter is of first importance to secure such methods is to place in office competent men.

Justice, right and honor demand of every one to act on the rule: "Pay that thou owest." What a difference it would make if payment was promptly made of all debts contracted for labor or goods. Not to do this is not only to wrong those immediately interested, but many others who are in turn dependent upon one another's ability and willingness to to pay. It is useless to multiply examples of the deplorable consequences that so froquently follow where the payment of a just debt is withheld. It is a species of cruelty that ought to be so sternly rebuked until the guilty ones shall be shamed into compliance with the demand of human brotherhood—"Pay that thou owest."

I M. Meekins, esq returned on Monday from a business trip to Raleigh and Charlotte. He succeeded in effecting one of the largest land deals ever made in this State. A dispatch from Charlotte, dated March 31st, states:

I. M. Meekins, an Elizabeth City lawyer, arrived here to-day and made a big deal in Eastern Carolina lands. K. S. Finch and W. N. Failing, of this city, have options on all the lands belonging to the State Board of Agriculture, consisting of several hundred thousands of acres. They gave Meekins to-day an option on eighty thousand acres in Tyrell, Washington, Beaufort, Hyde, Pamlico, Carteret and Craven counties at a dollar an acre. Meekins represents the Branning Manufacturing Company, of Edenton, the largest lumber company in the South, and says cash will be paid for the lands in the next thirty days. They are swamp lands, but finely timbered.

CASTORIA.
The fac-simile signature of Chas. H. Fletcher. is on every wrapper

LOCAL MENTION

The sun rose this morning at 5:41 and will set to-night at 6:24.—Several new buildings are being erected near the Cotton Factory.—Our own heart, and not other men's opinions, forms our true honor.—Mr. F. M. Dexter has accepted a position on the Government Supply boat.—Man is compelled to work for what some other animals get free.—Capt. Taylor, of the U. S. Snag Boat, is having a dwelling erected on Hunter street.—A physician may speak but one language and yet be femiliar with many tongues.—Rev. Dr. W. S. Penick, wife and daughters left on the noon train on Thursday for a short visit to Edenton, returning on Friday: The Doctor, a reporter states, "delivered an excellent sermon, full of thought and the gospel," to a large congregation at the Baptist Church on Thursday evening.—Good qualities are jewels that only good breeding can set off to advantage.—The Versifier mentions a mere formality:

He kissed her! she neither drew back nor turned red,
And she did not deliver a slap on his ear;
He kissed her! no word by the lady was said—
She ceased to be thrilled—they'd been married a year.

—Mr. S. M. Rollinson is having a handsome residence built on West Cypress street.—No woman is satisfied with her face if she tries to conceal it with paste and powder.—Brick pavements have been laid on the sidewalk fronting the business places of P. DeLon, Rollinson, Stevens & Co and J. R. Burgeron on Poindexter street.—"Say, Tommy, do you know what a category is?" asked little Mildred. "'Course! Its the place the cats go when they die," was little Tommy's answer.—C. B. Pendelton, esq., of Key West, is here on a visit to his family at the Hotel Arlington.—They are never alone that are accompanied with noble thoughts. —D. C. Whitehurst has purchased for $1,000 a double lot on West Church street on which he intends building a neat and confortable residence.—Why are the affairs of others always so interesting to most people? —Hums the Clubman at the Keyhole:

The night has a thousand eyes, still
I don't care,
It isn't the night I fear;
But wouldn't there be some hair in the air
If my wife were to meet me here?

—Mrs John Emerson and children, of Portsmouth, Va., are visiting her parents, Mr. and Mrs. Frank Vaughan on Church street.—Tact can afford to smile while genius and talent ar quarreling.—Mrs. G. P. Falke, of Edenton, is visiting Miss Helen Martin.—The Atlantic Collegiata Institute building is about to be neatly repainted.—Don't get the idea in your head that you can pull yourself out of trouble with a corkscrew.—Dr. H. T. Aydlett is about to erect three new houses on Cedar street, and M N. Sawyer one on the corner of Road and Cypress streets.—An exchange says that oysters are going up. They go down in the other direction at our table.—The steamer Hampton, owned by the Virginia Beach Railroad Co., made her first trip here last week.—Live only for to-day and you ruin to-morrow.—Mrs. S. A. Harney, of Hampton, Va., is the guest of Mrs. W. H. Zoeller, on Martin street.—That which we acquire with the most difficulty we retain the longest.—The following reproof is by the Rhymster:

Come, bear with the weather and don't make a fuss,
The bright side of earth will soon swing 'round to us;
Where you now sit grumbling and toasting your feet,
You soon will be fanning and roasting with heat.

—Mr. and Mrs. L. L. Brinkley, of Edenton, were in the city Thursday. He, as he always does, gave us a call. —"I have all the information I desire on that," petulantly remarked the man who sat down on a pin.—Capt. R. S. Daniels, of North River Light House, called on Friday and gave us half an hour entertaining chat.—Mrs. C. C. Allen has a new dwelling house well under way near the Cotton Gin on Lawrence street. —Why is it that so many people like to be mistaken for more than they really are?—Mr. J. A. Mathews, the champion poultry raiser, is already shipping spring chinkins to market. They average 14 ounces in weight and command 30 cents each. —The Band of the Albemarle Fire Company practice twice a week. It is an organization that is a credit to the town and the citizens feel proud of them.—Writes a lawyer who is rhymingly inclined:

I never had a client
Who gave so large a fee
As the glittering wealth of bounding health
My wheel has given me.

—A Water Box has been placed in the Western end of the North branch of Poindexter Creek for protection in cases of fire in that part of the city.—Mrs. Florence Grandy and her daughter, Mrs. M. R. Griffin, have returned from a short visit to Washington City. Mr. Wiley H. Grandy, who accompanied them there, will return this week.—Mrs. I. M Meekins and child has returned from Palmyra, where they have been visiting her parents.—Mr. J. C. Sedgwick has gone to Norfolx to make his home with his daughter, Mrs. G. W. Lyons.—Mr. F. G. Thompson is still in the lead in the manufacture of brick.—The Bicycle track at the Park is now in fine condition.—Capt. W. H. Lyons has sold a corner lot on Northwest corner of Church and Dyer streets to Mr. C. H. Forrest for $525, and Mr. P. H. Williams has sold the lot on Southeast corner of the same streets to Mr. W. J. Morse, of Salem, for $1000. He will build and move to town.—The Poet thus speaks of April:

Oh, month that comes with
Rainbows crowned,
And golden shadows drest
Constant to her inconstancy
And faithful to unrest.

—The Elizabeth City German Club will have their Easter performance at the Academy of Music to-night.—The Clerk of the weather was considerate on Sunday and the ladies, who were out in attractive Easter attire, declared him to be a right gallant gentleman for ordering sunshine. Never did so many of of the fair ones of Elizabeth City look (so charmingly pretty.—The Easter decorations of both the Methodist and Episcopal Churches were gorgeous and beautiful, and the music was euchanting. —The Tug McIntyre, of the Buffalo City Lumber Company, is on Scott's Ways for repairs.—Rev. R. C. Beaman, Miss Gay Woodson and Mrs Nellie Baxter left on Tuesday evening to attend the Epworth League Convention at Newberne.—Mr. Jos. Pritchard, who has been on the sick list, is able to be up and out again.—About 8 o'clock on Monday night a fire broke out on the roof of Leigh's Barber shop on Road street; the Hook and Ladder Company quickly responded to the alarm and soon extinguished it.—The latest report from Mr. Alex. Wadsworth is that he is much better.—Tuesday was disagreeable, rain, snow, wind and cold.—Dr. F. H. Johnston is off attending the Albemarle Presbytery at Goldsboro. —Dr. and Mrs J. H. White entertained a party of friends at their pleasant home, on West Main street, on Tuesday night.—A First Warder thus speaks of his Likes and Dislikes; I like the winter and the snow,
I like the spring, when nature thrills
I like the Easter belles, but oh,
I do not like the Easter blils

—Mr. A. T. Davis is off to Sandy Point to look after his fishing interests there.—We acknowledge calls yesterday from Mr. J. C. Meekins sr., of Columbia, and J. Meekins jr., of Norfolk.

SORE LUNGS

Sore lungs, pain in the chest and painful breathing, the fore-runners of pneumonia, are quickly relieved and cured by the old reliable Dr. John W. Bull's Cough Syrup. It breaks up a cold in one night. Try it at once.

Dr. Bull's COUGH SYRUP

Will quickly heal Sore Lungs.

Doses are small and pleasant to take. Doctors recommend it. Price 25 cts. At all druggists.

Price of Lumber Advanced.

Norfolk, Va., March 30.—At the annual meeting of the North Carolina Pine Association here to-day prices of North Carolina lumber of all grades were advanced an average of 50 cents per thousand feet. The Association is composed of nearly all the leading producers in North Carolina, Virginia and Maryland. It practically controls the market of the North Atlantic coast.

A WORD ABOUT BRICK: Everybody needing Brick want a good quality—an article that will wear and last. The Thompson Works manufacture the best for building and all other purposes made in this section. They are well burned and "all right" in every respect. All orders promptly filled. Address F. G Thompson, manager Elizabeth City, NC.

CASTORIA.
Bears the Signature of Chas. H. Fletcher. The Kind You Have Always Bought

FOR SALE

The Household and Kitchen Furniture of J. B. Davis is offered for sale at his residence, No. 24 Cherry street Also dwelling for rent.
Apply to J. B. DAVIS.

NEW GROCERY STORE.

We have just opened up a splendid line of

Pure and Fresh Groceries,

consisting of
FLOUR, MEAL,
HAMS, BACON.
MACKEREL, AND

a general supply of Butter, Lard, and Cheese.

Molasses, Syrups, Sugar, Jams and and all kinds of Jellies.

Coffees, Teas, Breakfast Hominy and Sausages in and out of season.

In fact we can supply your table for

Breakfast, Dinner and Supper.

We keep Soaps for the Toilet and Laundry; Tobacco, Snuffs Cigars and, in fact, we keep everything kept in a first-class Grocery for general family use. We buy for CASH and therefore can sell at LOW FIGURES. It will be money saved to trade with us. Give us a call and be convinced.

Berry & Bliven,
MAIN STREET, NEAR WATER.

A Valuable House and Lot For Sale.

I offer my house and lot, near the Mill of Kramer Bros. & Co., on Martin street for sale. It is a desirable location and the house, outbuildings and lot are in good condition. A. K. KRAMER, Elizabeth City, N. C.

OUR COLORED PEOPLE

BY SPECIAL REPORTER.

[Items of interest concerning the Colored People will regularly appear in this column.]

Rev. J. A. Fleming returned yesterday from brief trip to Portsmouth.

Miss P. E. Price, who has been in the city for several weeks, left Monday for Brooklyn.

H. A. W. Mebane left last week upon a business trip to Washington.

Mrs. Mary Collins left Saturday to spend a week with friends at Winfall.

Miles Williams who has been sick for several months died last week. The funeral took place at Corner Stone church last Thursday, Rev. Fleming officiating.

Eastern Star Lodge of Masons, which has met for a number of years in the hall on Ehringhause street, will hereafter hold its meetings in the Samaritan hall on Road street.

J F. Midgett and Mrs. Celio Cofield were quietly married at the home of the bride in the First Ward one evening last week,

The faculty and students of the Normal and Industrial School will hold a litterary entertainment at the school building this evening.

G. A. Wilson returned Monday to Edenton after having spent a week in the city.

Quite a number of people, mostly women, last week for points North.

The Teachers' Association held its regular meeting Saturday last as announced. There was a good attendance of teachers and considerable interest manifected. The papers read and addresses made were good, timely and appropriate.

Easter was fitingly observed by some of the churches on Sunday. At Mt. Lebanon in the evening a well prepared program was presented, a well executed feature of which was the music prepared under the supervision of Miss L. E. Riddick and W. H. Starke, The little folks also deserve honorable mention for the manner in which they performed their parts.

Mr. Hugh Cale is erecting a handsome new building on South Road street,

Special services will be held at Olive Branch church next Sunday at 11 o'clock. At the afternoon and evening services sermons will be delivered by Rev Norman.

Mrs. Mary Sawyer, of Roper, has been spending several days with her friends in our community.

G. W. Quidley has returned from Edenton, where he has been for a few days.

A "Mock Congress" will be held in the Samaritan hall, Ehringhause street, this evening. The discussions will be participated in by several of the young men of the city and a good time is anticipated. Proceeds will be given to Roanoke Institute.

A solo entitled "The Holy City," was beautifully and effectively rendered by A. M. Brochies at Mt. Lebanon Sunday night. The applause given was well merited and deserved, for her rendition was most excellent.

Glorious News

Comes from Dr. D. B. Cargile, of Washita, I. T. He write: "Four bottles of Electric Bitters has cured Mrs. Brewer of scrofula, which had caused her great sufferinn for years. Terrible sores would break out out on her face and head, and the best doctors could give no help; but her cure is complete and her health is excellent." This shows what thousands have proved—that Electric Bitters is the best blood purifier known. It's the supreme remedy for eczema, tetter, salt rheum, ulcers, boils and running sores It stimulates liver, kidneys and bowels, expels poisons, helps digestion, buids up the strength. Only 50 cent. Sold by A. Wadsworth, druggist.

Bucklen's Arnica Salve

The best Salve in the world for Cuts, Bruisrs, Sares, Ulcers, Salt Rheum, Fever Sores, Tetter, Chapped Hands, Chilblains, Corns and all Skin Eruptions, and positively cures Piles or no pay required. It is guaranteed to give perfect satisfaction or money refunded. Price twenty-five cents per box. For sale by Alex. Wadsworth.

FOR SALE!

30 BUILDING LOTS FAIRVILLE

the OLD FAIR GROUNDS, near the Cotton Factory. Terms and payment made easy. P. JOHN.

$1.00

Dr. E. Detchon's Anti Diureti.

May be worth to you more than $100 to you have a child who soils bedding from incontinence of water during sleep. Cures old and young alike. It arrests the trouble at once $1. Sold by Griggs & Son, Druggists, Elizabeth City, N. C

RELIEF IN SIX HOURS.

Distressing Kidney and Bladder disease relieved in six hours by "New Great South American Kidney Cure." It is a great surprise on account of its exceeding promptness in relieving pain in bladder, kidney and back, in male or female. Relieves retention almost immediately. If you want quick relief and cure this is the remedy. For sale by Griggs & Son, Water street, Elizabeth City, N. C.

No Cure—No Pay.

That is the way all druggists sell GROVE'S TASTELESS CHILL TONIC for Chills and Malaria. It is simply Iron and Quinine in a tasteless form. Children love it. Adults prefer it to bitter nauseating tonics. Price, 50 cents.

WANTED!

Reliable man for Manager of Branch Office I wish to open in this cicinity. If your record is O. K. here is a good opening. Kindly mention this paper when writing.
A. T. MORRIS, Cincinnati, O.
Illustrated catalogue 4cts, postage.

CASTORIA

900 DROPS

CASTORIA

A Vegetable Preparation for Assimilating the Food and Regulating the Stomachs and Bowels of

INFANTS / CHILDREN

Promotes Digestion, Cheerfulness and Rest. Contains neither Opium, Morphine nor Mineral. NOT NARCOTIC.

Recipe of Old Dr SAMUEL PITCHER
Pumpkin Seed -
Alx. Senna +
Rochelle Salts -
Anise Seed +
Peppermint
Bi Carbonate Soda +
Worm Seed -
Clarified Sugar
Wintergreen Flavor.

A perfect Remedy for Constipation, Sour Stomach, Diarrhoea, Worms, Convulsions, Feverishness and LOSS OF SLEEP.

Fac Simile Signature of
Chas. H. Fletcher.
NEW YORK.

At 6 months old
35 DOSES – 35 CENTS

EXACT COPY OF WRAPPER.

CASTORIA
For Infants and Children.
The Kind You Have Always Bought
Bears the Signature of Chas. H. Fletcher.
The Kind You Have Always Bought.
CASTORIA
THE CENTAUR COMPANY, NEW YORK CITY.

We do Not Have to Talk a Man to Death

to sell our goods. We buy from first hands in large quantities and receive a fresh supply daily. We make a specialty of Fancy Groceries and Canned Goods, and pride ourselves on the fact that while the quality is 'way up in G the prices defy competition. Nothing gives us more pleasure than to show goods, because by thus doing we are sure to secure trade.

Prices and Quality Sell the Goods.

In addition to our already large stock of Groceries, Immense supply of Sugars, Cargoes of Flour, and general Wholesale and Retail Supplies, we have recently added Lime, Cement and Builder's Material generally. We can guarantee these goods. Long experience and practical knowledge with the trade has taught us a thing or two and we are ready to convince you. Our

Wholesale Department,

like our Retail Department, is always kept up-to-date. Right here let us say that in the matter of buying we have saved money for others and can do so for you. We know what we are talking about and mean business; Call on us; you'll find us sociable; we have been since we were a boy.

W. J. Woodley, No. 138 and 140 Water Street, Elizabeth City, N. C.

ONE GIVES RELIEF.

Don't Spend a Dollar for **Medicine** until you have tried

RIPANS TABULES

You can buy them in the paper 5-cent cartons

Ten Tabules for Five Cents.

This sort is put up cheaply to gratify the universal present demand for a low price.

If you don't find this sort of

Ripans Tabules At the Druggist's

TRADE RIPANS TABULES MARK

Send Five Cents to THE RIPANS CHEMICAL COMPANY, No. 10 Spruce St., New York, and they will be sent to you by mail; or 12 cartons will be mailed for 48 cents. The chances are ten to one that Ripans Tabules are the very medicine you need.

2 LARGE STORES CONNECTED AND UNDER 1 LIBERAL MANAGEMENT

Our business largely increased, it became necessary to have more room; have rented the STORE NEXT TO OUR OLD STAND, in which we are showing a

CHEAP AND LARGE

Stock of Clothing, Shoes and Gent's Furnishing Goods, Hats etc. The

OLD STAND

is stocked with a choice and low price line of DRESS GOODS, ETC., LADIES' & CHILDREN'S SHOES MILLINERY, &c. New Goods arriving daily. Come and see them.

Moses Weisel,

Administration Notice.

HAVING qualified as Administrator of the late Emiline Markham, I hereby give notice to all persons indebted to her estate to come forward and make immediate payment and those holding claims against the same to present them for payment within twelve months from date of this notice or it will be pleaded in bar of their recovery.

L. M. SATTERTHWAITE,
Adm'r of Emiline Markham.
November 21, 1898.

N.G Grandy&Co
—BROKERS—
Agents for Woldrige's High Class
FERTILIZER S.

We also keep COTTON SEED MEAL and HULLS, the finest feed in the world for producing milk and fattening poor cattle. We ask a trial.

REFERENCES: Guirkin & Co., bankers, Hughes & Pritchard, J. B. Flora & Co., Robinson & Co., Elizabeth City N. C.

PATENTS

Caveats, and Trade-Marks obtained and all Patent business conducted for MODERATE FEES.
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"Peace Hath Her Victories

No less renowned than war," said Milton, and now, in the Spring, is the time to get a peaceful victory over the impurities which have been accumulating in the blood during Winter's hearty eating. The banner of peace is borne aloft by Hood's Sarsaparilla.

It brings rest and comfort to the weary body racked by pains of all sorts and kinds. Its beneficial effects prove it to be the great specific to be relied upon for victory. Hood's never disappoints.

Salt Rheum—"My mother was seriously afflicted with salt rheum and painful running sores. No medicine helped her until Hood's Sarsaparilla was used, which made her entirely well." ESSE E. MAPLESTONE, 358 Dearborn Street, Chicago, Ill.

Tired Feeling—"I had that tired, dull feeling, dyspepsia, headaches and sinking spells, but Hood's Sarsaparilla made me a new man. I never was better than now." JOHN MACK, Oskaloosa, Iowa.

Hood's Sarsaparilla
Never Disappoints

Hood's Pills cure liver ills; non-irritating and the only cathartic to take with Hood's Sarsaparilla.

Try Grain-O! Try Grain-O!

Ask you Grocer to-day to show you a package of GRAIN-O, the new food drink that takes the place of coffee. The children may drink it without injury as well as the adult. All who try it, like it. GRAIN-O has that rich seal brown of Mocha or Java, but it is made from pure grains, and the most delicate stomach receives it without distress. ¼ the price of coffee. 15 cents and 25 cents per package. Sold by all grocers.

Tastes like Coffee
Looks like Coffee
Insist that your grocer gives you GRAIN-O
Accept no imitation.

Spalding's Trade-Mark Means "Standard of Quality" on Athletic Goods Insist upon Spalding's

Handsome Catalogue Free.
A. G. SPALDING & BROS.,
New York. Chicago. Denver.

Ball Guests and the Spoons.

A curious document has just been laid before the Paris Municipal Council. It consists of a list of the objects found to be missing on the morrow of the ball given recently at the Hotel de Ville by the Councilors to their electors and friends. Some 4000 guests were invited, and between them they made off with six dozen silver spoons and 686 miscellaneous articles, from plates to mustard pots, from flower vases to napkins, removed from the buffet. Otherwise the results are considered satisfactory, "the losses being less this year than on previous occasions."—Paris (France) Daily Messenger.

Has Real Estate to Burn.

John Wilson, north of Miller, South Dakota, has solved the problem of cheap fuel for himself and neighbors. He hauls soil from the creek bottom and dumps it into his cattle corral during the summer, and after it is thoroughly tramped and becomes dry it is equal to the peat of the old countries and better than much of the cheap coal at Miller. He sells a great deal of it.

MOTHERHOOD is woman's natural destiny. Many women are denied the happiness of children through some derangement of the generative organs. Actual barrenness is rare. Among the many triumphs of Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound is the overcoming of cases of supposed barrenness. This great medicine is so well calculated to regulate every function of the generative organs that its efficiency is vouched for by multitudes of women.

SORROWS OF STERILITY

MRS. ED. WOLFORD, of Lone Tree, Iowa, writes:

"DEAR MRS. PINKHAM—Before taking Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound I had one child which lived only six hours. The doctor said it did not have the proper nourishment while I was carrying it. I did not feel at all well during pregnancy. In time I conceived again, and thought I would write to you for advice. Words cannot express the gratitude I feel towards you for the help that your medicine was to me during this time. I felt like a new person; did my work up to the last, and was sick only a short time. My baby weighed ten pounds. He is a fine boy, the joy of our home. He is now six weeks old and weighs sixteen pounds. Your medicine is certainly a boon in pregnancy."

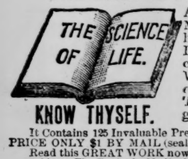
MRS. FLORA COOPER, of Doyle, S. Dak., writes:

"DEAR MRS. PINKHAM—Ever since my last child I suffered with inflammation of the womb, pains in back, left side, abdomen and groins. My head ached all the time. I could not walk across the floor without suffering intense pain. I kept getting worse, until two years ago I wrote to you for advice, and began taking Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound. I had not finished the first bottle before I felt better. I took four bottles, and have been strong and perfectly healthy ever since, and now have two of the nicest little girls."

THE GLORY OF MAN!

Strength, Vitality, Manhood.

THE SCIENCE OF LIFE; OR, SELF-PRESERVATION.



A Great Medical Treatise on Happy Marriages, the cause and cure of Exhausted Vitality, Nervous and Physical Debility, Atrophy (wasting), and Varicocele, also on ALL DISEASES AND WEAKNESSES OF MAN *from whatever cause arising.* True Principles of Treatment. 370 pp. 12mo, with Engravings.

KNOW THYSELF. HEAL THYSELF.

It Contains 125 Invaluable Prescriptions for acute and chronic diseases. Embossed, full gilt, PRICE ONLY $1 BY MAIL (sealed). (New edition, with latest observations of the author.)

Read this GREAT WORK now and KNOW THYSELF, **for knowledge is power.**

Address The Peabody Medical Institute, No. 4 Bulfinch St., Boston, Mass. (Established in 1860.) Chief Consulting Physician and Author, Graduate of Harvard Medical College, Class 1864. Surgeon Fifth Massachusetts Regiment Vol. **The Most Eminent Specialist in America, who Cures Where Others Fail.** Consultation in person or by letter, 9 to 6; Sundays 10 to 1. Confidential.

The National Medical Association awarded the Gold Medal for this Grand Prize Treatise, which is truly A BOOK FOR EVERY MAN, Young, Middle-aged, or Old, Married or Single.

The Diagnostician, or Know Thyself Manual, a 64-page pamphlet with testimonials and endorsements of the press. Price, 50 cents, but mailed FREE for 60 days. Send now. It is a perfect VADE MECUM and of great value for *WEAK and FAILING MEN* by a Humanitarian and Celebrated Medical Author, distinguished throughout this country and Europe. Address as above. The press everywhere highly endorse the Peabody Medical Institute. Read the following.

The Peabody Medical Institute has been established in Boston 37 years, and the fame which it has attained has subjected it to a test which only a meritorious institution could undergo.—*Boston Journal.*

"The *Peabody Medical Institute* has many imitators, but no equals."—*Boston Herald.*

St. Jacobs Oil cures Rheumatism.
St. Jacobs Oil cures Neuralgia.
St. Jacobs Oil cures Lumbago.
St. Jacobs Oil cures Sciatica.
St. Jacobs Oil cures Sprains.
St. Jacobs Oil cures Bruises.
St. Jacobs Oil cures Soreness.
St. Jacobs Oil cures Stiffness.
St. Jacobs Oil cures Backache.
St. Jacobs Oil cures Muscular Aches.

Street refuse in Italy is sold by public auction.

Beauty Is Blood Deep.

Clean blood means a clean skin. No beauty without it. Cascarets, Candy Cathartic clean your blood and keep it clean, by stirring up the lazy liver and driving all impurities from the body. Begin to-day to banish pimples, boils, blotches, blackheads, and that sickly bilious complexion by taking Cascarets,—beauty for ten cents. All druggists, satisfaction guaranteed, 10c, 25c, 50c.

In parts of Cuba two crops of tobacco are raised every year.

H. H. GREEN'S SONS, of Atlanta, Ga., are the only successful Dropsy specialists in the world. See their liberal offer in advertisement in another column of this paper.

It is estimated that 125,000 persons viewed the remains of President Faure.

Don't Tobacco Spit and Smoke Your Life Away.

To quit tobacco easily and forever, be magnetic, full of life, nerve and vigor, take No-To-Bac, the wonder-worker, that makes weak men strong. All druggists, 50c or $1. Cure guaranteed. Booklet and sample free. Address Sterling Remedy Co., Chicago or New York.

For the Lawyer's Benefit.

It was in a Duluth court, and the witness was a Swede who was perhaps not so stupid as he seemed to be.

The cross-examining attorney was a smart young man whose object was to disconcert the witness and discredit his testimony.

"What did you say your name was?" was the first question.

"Yahn"—very deliberately—"Petersen."

"John Peterson, eh? Old man Peter's son, I suppose. Well, John, where do you live?"

"Where Ah live? In Dulut'."

"Now, Peterson, answer this question carefully. Are you a married man?"

"Ah tank so. Ah was married."

"So you think because you got married you think you are a married man, do you? That's funny. Now, tell the gentlemen of this exceptionally intelligent jury whom you married."

"Who Ah married? Ah married a woman."

"See here, sir! Don't you know any better than to trifle with this court? What do you mean, sir? You married a woman. Did you ever hear of any one marrying a man?"

"Yes. Mah sister did."—Life.

A Prince Comes Visiting.

Crown Prince William of Prussia is expected to pay a visit to the United States next year. This youth, the heir apparent to the throne of the German Empire, who is now in his eighteenth year, is an intelligent, well-bred and manly fellow. Like all the six sons of Kaiser Wilhelm, he has been carefully trained, especially in military matters. Prince Frederick has been a colonel in the German army since he was ten years old. He is a fearless rider, an accomplished fencer and as well educated all around as is possible for a youth of his age. Yet withal he is said to be a quiet, studious lad, fonder of his books than of his horse or his gun, and more likely to defend his own country than to attack others. Thanks to his simple out-of-door life, his health is excellent, and he is well grown and physically perfect.—New England Home Magazine.

Suspected the Bank of England.

An elderly lady quite recently called to cash a dividend warrant at the Bank of England, for which she required notes. On the notes being handed the lady she rather indignantly refused them, as they were not signed by Mr. May (the late chief cashier). Mr. Bowen's signature evidently didn't satisfy her, as she remarked she had been "had" before with notes and intended to take good care not to be again. Explanations were in vain for some time, but eventually a high official satisfactorily explained matters and the incident closed.—Notes and Gold.

M'KINLEY TO SAMPSON.

The President Gives the Admiral Credit For the Santiago Victory.

WASHINGTON, D. C. (Special).—A high tribute to the services rendered by Rear-Admiral W. T. Sampson in the war with Spain has been paid by President McKinley in responding to the Rear-Admiral's request that officers about whose conduct in the war there has been no question be advanced to the places for which they were nominated to the Senate. The President had hoped that the bill for the creation of the grade of Vice-Admiral would be enacted in order that he might confer the honor of the rank on Rear-Admiral Sampson, as he is firmly of the belief that Rear-Admiral Sampson deserved greater credit than any other man for the destruction of Cervera's fleet. How sincere he is in this opinion is shown by his letter:

"EXECUTIVE MANSION,
"WASHINGTON, March, 13, 1899.

"My Dear Sir—I am in receipt of your very considerate letter of the 9th inst., in which you express a desire that, without reference to your interests, the other naval officers who rendered such conspicuous service in the naval campaign in the West Indies may have the advancement which you recommended for them and in which you ask nothing for yourself. I highly commend this disinterested action on your part. Let me assure you that I have the highest appreciation of your services as Commander-in-Chief of the Atlantic naval forces during the Spanish war in blockading Cuba, co-operating with the army, directing the movements of the great number of vessels under your orders, and at last, after the most effective preparation, consummating, with the gallant officers and men under your command, the destruction of the Spanish fleet. It was in recognition of your services and of your great skill that I recommended you to the Senate for the advancement you had earned. Very truly yours,

"WILLIAM MCKINLEY."

The letter was sent to Rear-Admiral Sampson while he was at Havana with the squadron of evolution, and a copy of it has been received at the Navy Department and placed on the official files.

A SUPREME COURT FOR CUBA.

It Will Consist of One Presiding Judge and Six Associate Judges.

HAVANA, Cuba (By Cable).—The decree establishing a Supreme Court for Cuba has been published. The court, which is a provisional institution necessarily, is adapted to the present needs of the island. It will consist of one presiding judge and six associate judges. The salary of the presiding judge will be $6000 a year in American gold. The law under which it is constituted requires the presence of five judges in rendering sentence in an ordinary case, and of all seven in the case of a sentence to death or perpetual punishment.

The court will have jurisdiction over criminal actions against even its presiding judge, as well as all civil officials and the military secretaries in the provinces. It will decide questions of jurisdiction between inferior tribunals, and will generally supervise the administration of justice in Cuban territory. The direction and control of the court is vested in the presiding judge, and all its members must be Cubans, or swear to accept the new Government of Cuban territory.

CUBAN BANDITTI CAPTURED.

Eight Robbers Arrested Near San Luis, and One Killed by Soldiers.

SANTIAGO, Cuba (By Cable).—There has been considerable trouble from banditti during the last few days in the vicinity of San Luis. When it was first reported, General Wood, the Military Governor, sent mounted troops, as well as the entire force of gendarmerie, into the district with instructions to capture the bandits if possible.

They met with no success, but finally Lieutenant Hanna, General Wood's aide, went to San Luis to make a personal investigation, with the result that within twenty-four hours the alleged ringleader, Francisco Dieguez, and five others were captured. Later two more were taken, and one was killed while resisting arrest. All are now closely guarded in the military prison here, the jail not being considered safe, owing to the friendship felt for the prisoners by several prominent insurgent officers residing in Santiago.

FOUR KILLED IN A MEMPHIS FIRE.

One Man Lost His Life in Attempting a Rescue.

MEMPHIS, Tenn. (Special).—In a fire, which broke out in the boarding house of Mrs. Nolan, four people lost their lives and others were seriously injured. The dead, who all lost their lives by suffocation, are Mrs. Chapin, widow; Roy Chapin, her son, aged ten; Chester Chapin, aged four, and Thomas Bull.

Mrs. Chapin was a stenographer for Bradstreet's, and occupied a front room on the third floor. Three persons were badly injured. Bull lost his life in a heroic attempt to save the Chapin family.

The fire was a remarkably rapid one, and had made considerable headway by the time the firemen arrived on the scene. Its origin is unknown. It was the second fire in the same building during the night, and it is thought that possibly the earlier blaze was not entirely extinguished.

SHOT IN COURT BY A JUDGE.

The Judge Had Been Assaulted and He Used His Revolver.

DALLAS, Texas (Special).—At Sweetwater County Judge John H. Cochran, of Nolan County, was attacked in court by C. P. Woodruff, a prominent attorney, and badly injured about the head. Woodruff left the court, and as he was going Judge Cochran opened fire on him. R. P. Watts, a bystander, was shot in the hip. He and Judge Cochran were seriously injured. Attorney Woodruff was placed under $3000 bond. He attacked Judge Cochran because the latter refused to approve a bill of exceptions in a suit in his court.

A Child Murderer's Confession.

John A. Moore, who murdered his five children at Hutchinson and who was taken to McPherson, Kan., as a precaution against a threatened lynching, has confessed his crime before a notary public. The prisoner said he had quarrelled with his wife and that a separation was talked of, in which event he feared that his children would come under the control of his wife's family, whom he dislikes. It was brooding over the prospect of his children being reared amid such surroundings, he deposed, that prompted him to crush their skulls with a hatchet, cut their throats and fire the house in which their bodies lay.

Must Pay $4000 For a Dog's Bite.

The Standard Oil Company, at Louisville, Ky., will have to pay $4000 to a woman who was bitten by a dog owned by the trust. In January, as Mrs. Jennie Montgomery was passing along the street the dog jumped at her, knocked her down, and wounded her in the eye. She sued for $10,000, but the jury a few days ago awarded only $4000.

The Sherman Arrives at Manila.

The transport Sherman has arrived at Manila with reinforcements for Gen. Otis.

Prominent People.

Senator Beveridge, of Indiana, with his wife, has started on a trip to visit Japan, China and Manila.

There are three Bonapartes left—Prince Roland, a widower, with one daughter, and the Prince Victor and Louis.

For years Thomas Edison slept only one hour out of the twenty-four. Now he needs about five hours for the same period.

Queen Victoria owns two of the oldest watches in the world. Both have silver dials and are as large as half crowns.

Sir Herbert Kitchener is an Egyptologist of the keenest kind, and is intimately acquainted with the art of unrolling a mummy.

The Prince of Wales, on the advice of his physician, has taken to golf.

Ex-Governor Francis, of Missouri, who is one of the richest men in that State and was a member of the second Cleveland cabinet, began life as a newsboy.

Daniel Decatur Emmett, the author of "Dixie," has just celebrated his eighty-fourth birthday. He courts solitude and describes himself as a hermit.

M. L. Hayward, the newly elected United States Senator from Nebraska, has had little experience in office holding, one year on the district bench being his only service.

The new Premier of Spain, Senor Silvela, the leader of the Conservative party, is a very well-known man in political and and diplomatic circles in Europe. He is just upon sixty years of age.

THE MARKETS.

Late Wholesale Prices of Country Produce Quoted in New York.

14 BUTTER.

Creamery—West. extras	—	@	22
Firsts	—	@	—
Thirds to seconds	17	@	20
State—Thirds to firsts	17	@	21
State Dairy tubs, extras	—	@	21
Imitation Creamery	13½	@	18½
Factory, fresh firsts	13½	@	14
Low grades	12½	@	13

CHEESE.

State—Full cream, fancy	—	@	12
Small	—	@	12½
Part skims, good to prime	7½	@	7¾
Full skims	4½	@	5

EGGS.

Nearby—Fancy	—	@	13½
State and Penn—Fresh	—	@	13
Western—Choice	12½	@	13
Southern—Choice	12¼	@	12½
Duck eggs, ₱ doz	24	@	29
Goose eggs, ₱ doz	80	@	85

BEANS AND PEAS.

Beans—Marrow, choice, 1898	—	@	1 50
Medium, 1898	1 37½	@	1 40
Pea, choice, 1898	—	@	1 35
Red kidney, choice, 1898	1 75	@	1 80
White kidney, choice, 1898	1 85	@	1 90
Yellow eye	1 37½	@	1 42½
Lima, Cal., ₱ 60 lbs	2 50	@	2 55
Green peas, bags	1 02½	@	1 05

FRUITS AND BERRIES—FRESH.

Apples, Greening, ₱ bbl	3 50	@	6 00
Baldwin, ₱ bbl	3 50	@	4 25
Spy, ₱ bbl	3 50	@	4 50
Ben Davis, ₱ bbl	3 50	@	5 00
Cranberries, Cape Cod, ₱ bbl	6 00	@	9 50
Jersey, ₱ bbl	5 75	@	6 50

HOPS.

State—1898, choice, ₱ lb	—	@	—
Fair to prime	14	@	16
Pacific Coast, 1898, choice	17	@	18
Common to prime	12	@	16
Old odds	3	@	7

LIVE POULTRY.

Fowls, ₱ lb	—	@	12
Chickens, ₱ lb	—	@	11
Roosters, ₱ lb	—	@	7
Turkeys, ₱ lb	11	@	12
Ducks, ₱ pair	50	@	80
Geese, ₱ pair	1 00	@	1 50
Squabs, ₱ doz	25	@	30

DRESSED POULTRY.

Turkeys, ₱ lb	6	@	12½
Chickens, Phila	12	@	18
Jersey	—	@	—
Fowls, State & Penn., ₱ lb	11½	@	12
Ducks, Western	—	@	—
Geese, Western, ₱ lb	—	@	—
Squabs, ₱ doz	1 50	@	3 75

HAY AND STRAW.

Hay—Prime, ₱ 100 lb	65	@	67½
Clover mixed	40	@	53½
Clover	37½	@	45
Straw—Long rye	35	@	40

VEGETABLES.

Potatoes, L. I., ₱ bbl	2 00	@	2 50
State, ₱ bbl	2 00	@	2 37
Sweet, ₱ bbl	2 00	@	3 50
Cabbages, ₱ 100	4 00	@	10 00
Onions, Conn. white, ₱ bbl	3 00	@	9 00
Red and yellow, ₱ bbl	2 00	@	2 75
Egg plant, ₱ box	1 00	@	6 00
Tomatoes, ₱ carrier	1 00	@	5 00
Squash, marrow, ₱ bbl	50	@	75
Turnips, Russia, ₱ bbl	75	@	1 25
Green peas, Fla., ₱ basket	—	@	—
Cauliflower, ₱ basket	1 50	@	3 00
String beans, Fla., ₱ crate	3 00	@	7 00
Lettuce, Fla., ₱ basket	2 00	@	5 00
Celery, ₱ doz	15	@	75
Spinach, ₱ bbl	1 75	@	3 00
Beets, ₱ bbl	—	@	1 00
Kale, ₱ bbl	1 50	@	1 75
Carrots, ₱ bbl	1 00	@	1 50
Parsnips, ₱ bbl	1 00	@	1 50

GRAIN, ETC.

Flour—Winter Patents	3 75	@	4 00
Spring Patents	3 90	@	4 15
Wheat—No. 1 N. Duluth	—	@	82¾
No. 2 Red	—	@	81¾
Corn—No. 2	42½	@	44
Oats—No. 2 White	—	@	36
Track mixed	32½	@	34
Rye—Western	61½	@	65
State	—	@	58
Lard—City steam	5.15c	@	5.20c

LIVE STOCK.

Beeves, city dressed	7½	@	8¾
Calves, city dressed	8	@	11
Country dressed	7	@	9½
Sheep, ₱ 100 lb	3 00	@	4 00
Lambs, ₱ 100 lb	6 25	@	6 50
Hogs—Live, ₱ 100 lb	4 00	@	4 20
Country dressed	4	@	5½

MINISTER LOOMIS'S TRIP.

It Is Likely to Have a Far Reaching Commercial Result.

CARACAS, Venezuela (By Cable).—Francis B. Loomis, United States Minister to Venezuela, recently returned from an interesting trip up the Orinoco on the United States gunboat Wilmington. The voyage along the north coast of Venezuela and up the river, where a period of nearly two weeks was passed, is likely to have some far reaching commercial result.

Mr. Loomis said regarding his experiences that he would endeavor to give American exporters the benefit of his observations in such a way that they could profit by them immediately. There are several important American enterprises in the valley of the Orinoco, and all were visited by the United States Minister. The effect of his presence in those remote parts of the country on board a modern gunboat has increased American prestige and given a new sense of security to Americans engaged in business in Eastern Venezuela.

NO SOUTH JERSEY PEACH CROP.

Report of Professor John B. Smith of the State Experiment Station.

NEW BRUNSWICK, N. J. (Special).—Professor John B. Smith, entomologist of Rutgers College and of the New Jersey State Experiment Station, reports that the South Jersey peach crop is practically destroyed.

"The fruits in all parts of the State at the present time," he says, "are in good condition, except peaches. Plums are first rate. In South Jersey the peaches, especially in young orchards, are all gone. Only in sheltered localities are any left at all. All the early varieties are completely gone. Of the varieties that flower late, there can be found some buds; and in the old orchards, where there is plenty of wood, there will probably be found a fair share of blossoms.

"The frost has wiped out all the early vegetation, and will put back vegetables, like peas and other garden truck, fully two and perhaps three weeks in this State."

The Maine Lumber Output.

Maine's two great lumber rivers—the Penobscot and the Kennebec—will have about 250,000,000 feet of logs this year, of which about 50,000,000 feet will be for the supply of pulp mills. This at does not include certain small brook drives or the logs held up last season. A general advance of from $2 to $3 over last year's prices is expected on spruce lumber this year, and the feeling is one of cheerfulness all around.

Maple Sugar Harvest a Failure.

The maple sugar harvest in Vermont is reported to be a total failure this year, and if the worst fears of the sugarmakers are realized, the industry will be crippled for many years to come. The injury to sugar orchards was done last summer by caterpillars, and this spring the trees are found to be sapless.

Soft Coal Prices Advanced.

The Eastern representatives of the mine operators of Pennsylvania have made an advance of fifteen cents a ton in the prices of bituminous coal.

Business Briefs.

Chicago reports special activity in dry goods, spring millinery, cloaks and shoes.

There is a fairly good outlet for Maine potatoes and stock is moving rather briskly.

The rice fields of the South are all under water and this will make the planting from three to five weeks late.

New Orleans reports a good volume of export trade in grain, and that agricultural interests have been helped by better weather.

The supply of horses in the Cincinnat market is said not to equal the demand, an advance in price of from $5 to $20 a head having resulted.

Advices from California report an easier market for beans as a result of the present rains. Limas were reported to be easier and a shade lower.

The American Consul at Rotterdam declares that there is a demand in Holland at present for walnut, white oak and white-wood logs. Gum boards and planks are also wanted.

The recent advances in prices made by the oilcloth manufacturers' combine is stimulating demand, and orders are accumulating so rapidly that the mills will be forced to run nights.

Prints, bleached and colored cottons and a variety of other cotton fabrics that are exported in small but increased quantities are reported to be in steady demand, but export buyers are a little slow to come up to sellers' ideas of values.

An Excellent Combination.

The pleasant method and beneficial effects of the well known remedy, SYRUP OF FIGS, manufactured by the CALIFORNIA FIG SYRUP CO., illustrate the value of obtaining the liquid laxative principles of plants known to be medicinally laxative and presenting them in the form most refreshing to the taste and acceptable to the system. It is the one perfect strengthening laxative, cleansing the system effectually, dispelling colds, headaches and fevers gently yet promptly and enabling one to overcome habitual constipation permanently. Its perfect freedom from every objectionable quality and substance, and its acting on the kidneys, liver and bowels, without weakening or irritating them, make it the ideal laxative.

In the process of manufacturing figs are used, as they are pleasant to the taste, but the medicinal qualities of the remedy are obtained from senna and other aromatic plants, by a method known to the CALIFORNIA FIG SYRUP CO. only. In order to get its beneficial effects and to avoid imitations, please remember the full name of the Company printed on the front of every package.

CALIFORNIA FIG SYRUP CO.
SAN FRANCISCO, CAL.
LOUISVILLE, KY. NEW YORK, N. Y.
For sale by all Druggists.—Price 50c. per bottle.

TAPE WORMS

"A tape worm eighteen feet long at least came on the scene after my taking two CASCARETS. This I am sure has caused my bad health for the past three years. I am still taking Cascarets, the only cathartic worthy of notice by sensible people."
GEO. W. BOWLES, Baird, Mass.

CANDY CATHARTIC
Cascarets
TRADE MARK REGISTERED
REGULATE THE LIVER

Pleasant. Palatable. Potent. Taste Good. Do Good, Never Sicken, Weaken, or Gripe. 10c. 25c. 50c.
... CURE CONSTIPATION. ...
Sterling Remedy Company, Chicago, Montreal, New York. 313

NO-TO-BAC Sold and guaranteed by all druggists to CURE Tobacco Habit.

DO YOU COUGH
DON'T DELAY
TAKE
KEMP'S BALSAM
THE BEST COUGH CURE

It cures Colds, Coughs, Sore Throat, Croup, Influenza, Whooping Cough, Bronchitis and Asthma. A certain cure for Consumption in first stages, and a sure relief in advanced stages. Use it at once. You will see the excellent effect after taking the first dose. Sold by dealers everywhere. Large bottles 50 cents and $1.00.

DROPSY NEW DISCOVERY; gives quick relief and cures worst cases. Book of testimonials and 10 days' treatment Free. Dr. H. H. GREEN'S SONS, Box D, Atlanta, Ga.

If afflicted with sore eyes, use **Thompson's Eye Water**

A Royal Arctic Explorer.

King Humbert's nephew, the Duke of Abruzzi, is, after all, to undertake his north pole trip, the negotiations for a marriage between himself and the Czar's youngest sister, Grand Duchess Olga, having either fallen through or been temporarily suspended.

The Duke is at the Norwegian court of Laurivig engaged in fitting out the three-masted schooner which he has purchased for his expedition. He has renamed her the Polar Star, has accommodation for twenty, comprising the crew, and is to sail at the very latest in the latter part of next month.

Archangel will be the first stopping place, and there the Duke is to take on board sixty couples of Siberian dogs, together with their sledges. As has been already stated, the Duke proposes, with two or three companions, to reach the north pole by means of walking, climbing and sleighing, and has no expectation of being able to attain the object of his expedition by means of his ship.—Washington Star.

He Was Quite Mislead.

"I went to Paris," says an Englishman, "staying at the Hotel de Lille et d'Albion. Never having been before, I lost my way, and could not find my hotel again, because I neither spoke nor understood French. Thinking some of the people I met might understand written English, I went into a stationer's shop and bought a large card, on which I wrote 'Please tell me the way to the Hotel de Lille et d'Albion.' Again I sallied out, showing my card to several, but still to no purpose. At last a man read it, and silently beckoned me to follow him, which I did as silently, for a mile or more. Then he pointed, still silently, to the sign of the hotel, and when I saw it I broke the silence by exclaiming, 'Thank you.' 'What,' he replied in amazement, 'are you an Englishman? So am I, but I took you to be deaf and dumb.'"—New York Tribune.

Music From a Lard Can.

"I expect Rosenthal is very fine in his way," said a gentleman this morning. "I didn't hear him, but I did hear that colored boy who plays on a lard can at the Aragon while his quartet of bootblacks executed the rag dance. That boy is a wonder—a perfect genius—the music which he extracted from the old lard can being something really exquisite. The Lord only knows how he manages to play on such an instrument, but he does it, just the same. I tell you he simply blows that lard can silly. They tell me that negroes are born musicians, and I now believe it."—Atlanta Journal.

An Old English Windmill.

One of the oldest windmills of the marshes of Norfolk, England, where the marsh country is often very beautiful, is quaint. Its wooden tower still defies the strength of the winter winds which sweep across the lowlands from the sea, but two of its canvas frame sails are gone, and those that remain are fast falling into decay. For 200 years it has been one of the safeguards of the adjoining meadows.

In a Colonial Parliament.

New South Wales parliamentary humorists have found a butt in the bull-voiced Monaro Miller. He was looked upon as a rather ordinary bore until, when he was roaring his loudest, "Jack" Haynes politely asked him to speak up, and Miller, not noticing the "borak," spoke up. "I beg your pardon," said John, leaning forward, with his hand to his ear, after the manner of the deaf. Miller nearly lifted the roof as he bawled the remark again. "Excuse me, I couldn't quite catch it," said Haynes, solemnly, his hand still to his ear, and it was not until he had awakened the whole neighborhood and members were rushing in to see what the explosion was that the man from Snowy River "dropped."—Sidney Bulletin.

While You Sleep.

Do not have too much air blowing through your room at night, or neuralgia may creep upon you while you sleep. But if it comes, use St. Jacobs Oil; it warms, soothes and cures promptly.

In Cape Colony evangelical missions have 530,000 adherents and the Catholics 3000.

Coughs Lead to Consumption.

Kemp's Balsam will stop the cough at once. Go to your druggist to-day and get a sample bottle free. Sold in 25 and 50 cent bottles. Go at once; delays are dangerous.

Japan is now so far advanced as to make its own electrical machinery.

Deafness Cannot Be Cured

by local applications, as they cannot reach the diseased portion of the ear. There is only one way to cure deafness, and that is by constitutional remedies. Deafness is caused by an inflamed condition of the mucous lining of the Eustachian Tube. When this tube gets inflamed you have a rumbling sound or imperfect hearing, and when it is entirely closed Deafness is the result, and unless the inflammation can be taken out and this tube restored to its normal condition, hearing will be destroyed forever. Nine cases out of ten are caused by catarrh, which is nothing but an inflamed condition of the mucous surfaces.

We will give One Hundred Dollars for any case of Deafness (caused by catarrh) that cannot be cured by Hall's Catarrh Cure. Send for circulars, free.

F. J. CHENEY & Co., Toledo, O.
Sold by Druggists, 75c.
Hall's Family Pills are the best.

One-fifteenth of the inhabitants of Spain are nobles.

No-To-Bac for Fifty Cents.

Guaranteed tobacco habit cure, makes weak men strong, blood pure. 50c, $1. All druggists.

The Bermudas are not included in the term "West Indies."

Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup for children teething, softens the gums, reduces inflammation, allays pain, cures wind colic. 25c. a bottle.

Queensland exports dried bananas. They are taking the place of raisins.

To Cure Constipation Forever.

Take Cascarets Candy Cathartic. 10c or 25c. If C. C. C. fail to cure, druggists refund money.

The new books published last year averaged thirteen a day.

Knocks Coughs and Colds.

Dr. Arnold's Cough Killer cures Coughs and Colds. Prevents Consumption. All druggists. 25c

There are 118 schools for music alone in Berlin, Germany.

I am entirely cured of hemorrhage of lungs by Piso's Cure for Consumption.—LOUISA LINDAMAN, Bethany, Mo., January 8, 1894.

Of every 1000 sailors thirty-four have rheumatism every year.

Blood vessels are sometimes burst by whooping cough. Hale's Honey of Horehound and Tar relieves it.

A pound of phosphorus heads 1,000,000 matches.

Educate Your Bowels With Cascarets.

Candy Cathartic, cure constipation forever. 10c, 25c. If C. C. C. fail, druggists refund money.

One apple orchard in Glenwood, Iowa, contains 800 acres and 133,000 trees.

To Cure a Cold in One Day.

Take Laxative Bromo Quinine Tablets. All Druggists refund money if it fails to cure. 25c.

There are more than 8000 laundries in London.

Lane's Family Medicine.

Moves the bowels each day. In order to be healthy this is necessary. Acts gently on the liver and kidneys. Cures sick headache. Price 25 and 50c.

China has begun the manufacture of smokeless powder.

Don't Mind the Weather.

There is one thing that does not mind the weather, and that is rheumatism; and one thing that does not mind rheumatism is St. Jacobs Oil, as it goes to work upon it and cures right off.

"M. D." Was His Trade.

A Canadian river steamer was recently the scene of an amusing blunder. A lady passenger was taken ill in the night, and the steamer did not carry a doctor. The list of passengers was read through, and in it there was the name, "James Thompson, M. D." The steward ran to the passenger's berth, and aroused him by vigorous blows at the door.

"What's the matter? Is the boat sinking?" came from within in a startled tone.

"There's a passenger ill, and we want your assistance, doctor," replied the steward.

"What are you playing at?" growled the voice. "I ain't no doctor."

"Why, you have got 'M. D.' after your name?"

"Well, I can put them letters after it if I like, can't I?" said the voice within. "That's my trade. I'm a mule-driver."

The Roman Catholic church in this country has twelve archbishops, eighty bishops, 2756 religious clergy and 8383 secular or parish clergy. The number of churches and chapels is 11,571, and the entire membership, including children, is 9,907,412.

Any Girl Can Tell

A physician who makes the test and is honest about it can tell you that, in many cases, the number of red corpuscles in the blood is doubled after a course of treatment with Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People.

That this means good blood may not be entirely clear from the doctor's statement, but any girl who has tried the pills can tell you that it means red lips, bright eyes, good appetite, absence of headache, and that it transforms the pale and sallow girl into a maiden who glows with the beauty which perfect health alone can give.

Mothers whose daughters grow debilitated as they pass from girlhood into womanhood should not neglect the pill best adapted for this particular ill.

Frank B. Trout, of 103 Griswold Ave., Detroit, Mich., says: "At the age of fourteen we had to take our daughter from school on account of ill health. She weighed only 90 pounds, was pale and sallow and the doctors said she had anæmia. Finally we gave her Dr. Williams' Pink Pills